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Book TT4A5
1910





Office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.
RHODE ISLAND BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

SOME 149
437

NATIVITY AND RACE FACTORS

IN

RHODE ISLAND.

PART 5 OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1909.



PROVIDENCE:
E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1910.

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11-33073

HB 3035
RAA5
1910

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MAR 28 1911

Mar 1/10/24 Recd.

INTRODUCTION.

At no time in the history of the United States has the problem of the immigrant been of more vital importance than it is to-day. The economic future of this country is being measured by the extent of the struggle between labor and capital only in the narrowest sense. Its most fundamental basis rests in the economic struggle that the immigrant is tending to transform into a race struggle instead of a class struggle. The future of American institutions is pictured in the light of the influx of foreign elements and their possible assimilation. The future occupants of this country are viewed from the standpoint of the vast increase of the native elements whose origin lies not in the puritan elements that first settled upon the unattractive shores of New England, but in the lands east, and in the north and south of Europe.

The history of American colonization demographically speaking, tells better than any other single study, the economic and social changes that have taken place in the last century on the European continent. First came the English, with their social and religious ideals, then the French and German, with their political ideals, and in recent years the United States have received the Italians and the Slavic races, with their burdens of economic depression and political strife of eastern and southern Europe. That this change of the current of migration has come with the changes in the political, social, and economic organization of the countries whose peoples have been flocking to these shores and filling our cities or cultivating our plains or building the ways through the vast stretches of American deserts, has long been observed by students of social problems in America and abroad. Whether with the spread of civilization and the changes that are taking place in the economic and social conditions of the

countries which are sending out the largest contingent of emigrants, the exodus will cease, can not be definitely foretold. But all indication points to such a solution of the immigrant problem. Germany is sending fewer immigrants. France can hardly keep abreast with its own demand for laborers. English immigration is slowly changing its course and the main tide of English emigration is being diverted to other sections of the globe.

On the other hand the slow but steady awakening to the need for better conditions has reached the cold regions of Norway and Sweden, and the sunny lands of south Italy, and is making its way into the Balkan countries, while the political Pole and the dazed Russian are seeking elsewhere an outlet for their higher aspirations, which are smothered by oppression and lack of opportunity at home.

In this country they meet as in a great "melting pot," and here the struggle for social standing, political power, economic improvement, and intellectual development is waged; a struggle as fierce as any race struggle that history records, but also as fair as history can remember. The result may not be foretold. But as progress is the result of struggle, the American people bid fair to be a nation of the most select and the most fit to uphold a progressive state in a progressive way.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ETHNIC FACTOR.

The study of population has long occupied the attention of economists and philosophers, and its relation to the social system has been the subject of discussion ever since Malthus set forth his famous theory of population. The study of increase and decrease of population, and the relation that such increase and decrease bears to the social system, has been treated most ably and fully by a number of writers, and especially by F. S. Nitti in his work on "Population and the Social System." But these discussions in the abstract of the theories of population have never received the consideration due them from the standpoint of the quality of population in its bearing upon the social system. In other words, the study of population

so far has been quantitative and not qualitative. It is true that Galton and his followers have taken a step in the direction of *qualitative demography*, but their field and method of study is so limited, and its application so narrow, that it belongs more to that line of inquiry which adds strength to theories already in existence than to encourage the development of such generalizations as would apply to the whole community.

Odin, in his "Les Grands hommes" has carried the same theory upon a broader basis to a point where its close relationship to the social condition is clearly shown. It remains for the future demographers to bring out the relationship between the qualitative demography and the social system.

Some attempts along this line have been made, but the basis of classification was social rather than organic, and while the results were sufficiently distinct to warrant conclusions of importance to the demographer, they depend upon such values as are not generally applicable. What Odin has done for French and what Galton is doing for English genius should be done for every aspect of demographic study in every civilized country. We know entirely too little about our population, and demography upon which social science rests* is still an unexplored field from the standpoint of the social philosopher.

The most significant and the most certain classification of population that is available for qualitative study is the ethnic classification which, however complicated from the standpoint of anthropology and ethnology, bears certain clear differentiations which lend themselves to demographic study. The historic development of certain peoples who are at the present time populating the United States, but whose formation and life has until recently been subject to different and well-known environments, has made of them distinct elements with physical, mental, and social characteristics which clearly manifest themselves in the comparative study of these elements. It should be borne constantly in mind that these elements

*Messedaglia: *L'Economia politica in relazione colla sociologia quale scienza a se*, Rome, 1891, page 8.

may again be considered from the standpoint of their own differentiations due to local conditions such as differentiate the native population of this country. But even when such differentiation is not possible the broader ethnic classification is sufficient to warrant conclusions which are thoroughly scientific and of extreme sociological importance.

It is to be regretted that such ethnic studies as we propose to make of only a small fraction of the population of this country and only in a very limited way has not been made periodically of the whole of the United States, as the absence of such studies will forever throw a veil upon the ethnic composition of this country whose demographic history will never be written. The statistical bureau of the United States has not found it possible to trace the ethnic origin of the United States any farther back than one generation, leaving the ethnic factors to be inferred by contention, rather than by accurate statistical measurement.

ETHNIC FACTORS AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTION.

The political institutions founded by the first settlers in America were so constructed as to fit the immediate needs of the people. With the radical changes in the population of a democracy such as this, the problem of determining the amount of influence that is foreign to the old commonwealth and its ideals is of extreme importance. The Italian, coming from a country which is now in its inception, with undeveloped conceptions of State and government and oppressive economic conditions; the Irish, coming from a land of oppression and poverty; the Russian radical, or the igno-peasant, with ideas and ideals either too backward or misfitting the conditions in this country; the Pole, with his home ties and his temporary lack of interest in American institutions; or the Jews, who are just beginning to learn the ways of democracy and universal suffrage; and all the other races and nations that are bringing with them ideas and ideals foreign to this democracy, must be studied. Their influence must be measured from the standpoint of their intellectual

possibilities and from the standpoint of their ability to perpetuate the liberal and broad foundations of the government of their adoption. States such as have already been the field of foreign immigration would, under proper investigation, show remarkable tendencies in legislative matters; and in some cases legislation, when considered from the standpoint of the ethnic composition of the population, would reveal influences which will have a lasting influence upon the body politic. The phrase, "the French will go for so and so, the Jews will vote for so and so," have become parts of our political vernacular, and not once do we meet with opposition in the legislatures of various States on the score that certain strong foreign elements would not approve of certain legislation, not because of its liberality or conservatism, but because it is to a large extent against the interest of this or that particular foreign element.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR AND THE ETHNIC SEGREGATION.

In certain communities in the United States, and in no community more than in Rhode Island, the occupations of the foreign elements represent a certain ethnic segregation that is worthy of note. That this segregation is seldom produced by the organic ethnic characteristics of the population remains no doubt, as many occupations have passed through the hands of succeeding generations of immigrants, each coming from a different part of the globe, and each differing from the element that preceded it. The economic adjustment of the foreign element, however, depends very largely upon the condition, physical, or mental, or economic, of the immigrants, as may be seen from the constant upward movement of nationalities as they pass on into the mass of the American people by ascending the economic and social scale at a varying pace. That this constant shifting of occupations by ethnic elements in their upward movement constitutes a problem of great importance is shown by the effort that labor is now making against immigration in order to maintain standards of living such as are considered worthy of a body of workers

whose economic independence determines the trend of American welfare and progress. A complete study of the ethnic influence and segregation in the United States, with relation to occupation, has not been made. As far as possible, with the data at hand, we have attempted to show in the following pages the influences of the foreign elements and the economic conditions under which some of them lived in their home country.

With the changes in the economic, social, and political conditions in the countries which are sending us the largest number of immigrants, the number of emigrants may diminish, and the problem of the immigrant in this country may become a matter of internal adjustment rather than external restriction. The very decided decrease in the number of immigrants coming from countries that in the early part of this century were sending the largest numbers, and the close connection of this decrease with radical changes in the government and civilization of these countries, are evidences of this tendency.

THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

In Rhode Island, as in all other industrial States, the problem of the immigrant is very acute and has been growing more and more so with the growth of the industries which are particularly characteristic of this State. Here the industries have become specialized, and with this specialization has come a selection of immigrants who, by their economic and social condition, are particularly fitted to enter these industries.

In order to establish a statistical basis for this study from the standpoint of the ethnic composition of the population in this State, a considerable portion of this work is devoted to the study of the present ethnic composition of the population, and the recent changes.

THE POPULATION.

As has been stated at the outset, the present distinction between native and foreign population does not carry with it complete racial classification. Rhode Island, as the rest of the United States, has grown by immigration, and, therefore, nativity as used in this work is only a partial index of the foreign element that makes up the population of this State. We shall see later how large a portion of the people of this State is of foreign parentage, bearing in mind the fact that these terms are only partially correct.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY BY CENSUS PERIODS OF NUMBER BORN IN RHODE ISLAND, IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, SHOWING THE RELATIVE PER CENT.

CENSUS PERIODS.	Total Population.	Born in Rhode Island.	Born in the United States.	Born in Foreign Countries.	PER CENT. OF POPULATION.		
					Born in Rhode Island.	Born in the United States.	Born in Foreign Countries.
1850.....	147,545	102,641	124,299	23,111	69.57	84.24	15.76
1860.....	174,620	109,965	137,226	37,394	62.97	78.59	21.41
1865.....	184,965	112,207	145,262	39,703	60.66	78.50	21.50
1870.....	217,353	125,265	161,957	55,396	57.64	74.51	25.49
1875.....	258,239	135,003	186,609	71,630	52.28	72.26	27.74
1880.....	276,531	152,487	202,538	73,993	55.14	73.24	26.76
1885.....	304,284	160,136	218,723	85,561	52.63	71.88	28.12
1890.....	345,506	179,105	239,201	106,305	51.84	69.23	30.77
1895.....	384,758	191,434	261,983	122,775	49.76	68.09	31.91
1900.....	428,556	213,761	294,037	134,519	49.88	68.84	31.16
1905.....	480,082	239,053	326,928	153,154	49.79	68.10	31.90

Table I shows the changes that have taken place in the last fifty-five years in the population of Rhode Island. In 1850 the foreign-born element was only 15.76 per cent., and in a little over a half-century it grew to 31.90 per cent. or more than double the earlier

proportion. Table I, while significant in showing the increasing proportion of the foreign elements, is not sufficient to show the racial-character of the population.

What part of the native element in 1905 was of foreign origin will forever remain unknown, or only partially known, to the students of demography.

Table II gives the countries of birth of the foreign element which makes up the foreign-born population, and the changes that have taken place during the last forty years.

TABLE II.—FOREIGN BORN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.—CENSUS PERIODS 1865-1905.

THE STATE.	1865.	1875.	1885.	1895.	1905.
Austria.....		22	111	513	868
Belgium.....	2	28	38	412	486
Canada-English.....				6,429	7,931
Canada-French.....	*3,384	*3,687	*18,584	26,627	31,569
China.....	1	9	†31	†131	301
Denmark.....	14	46	67	231	293
England.....	6,478	12,739	16,784	22,820	24,431
Finland.....					214
France.....	146	401	424	683	1,097
Germany.....	897	2,013	2,614	4,126	4,463
Greece.....	5	3	10	21	249
Holland.....	17	36	36	54	112
Hungary.....	1				119
Ireland.....	27,030	37,286	38,895	38,226	32,629
Italy.....	37	231	760	5,717	18,014
Norway.....	29	94	107	291	454
Poland.....	5	36	166	588	4,104
Portugal.....	75	571	818	2,241	5,293
Roumania.....				65	323
Russia.....	8	56	129	1,696	4,505
Scotland.....	†1,403	†3,186	3,721	5,677	5,649
Sweden.....	28	809	1,696	5,112	7,201
Switzerland.....	31	104	140	178	212
Turkey§.....		7	2	314	1,723
Wales.....			151	223	231
West Indies.....	47	88	81	111	237
All others.....	65	178	196	289	446
Total.....	39,703	71,630	85,561	122,775	153,154

* Includes all of British America. † Includes Japan. ‡ Includes Wales. § Includes Armenia and Syria.

A careful examination of the above table shows a decided change in the racial stock of the foreign born. While the Irish are still the prevailing element in numbers as compared to the other elements, since 1875 they have shown no increase, and in 1905 the census shows a decided decrease of 14.64 per cent. It is true, however, that the other English-speaking elements, while not as large in number, have been constantly on the increase. But while up to 1885 the English-speaking people of foreign birth far exceeded any other foreign born, since that time a considerable change has taken place. The French Canadian have taken to a large extent the position that the Irish held before 1885, and now Latin peoples and Slavs have come in constantly increasing numbers. The Italians, who in 1885 numbered only 760, in 1905 reached 18,014; a faster increase than is shown by any other nationality. The Scandinavians, who hardly figured in the foreign element of Rhode Island in 1875, have increased to considerable numbers, and as we shall see later, have taken a strong hold in the industries of the State. The Germans, while not very numerous, have shown a steady increase in the last forty years. Russia, although it has not contributed many of its own people, has sent to this State a large element of Jews, who have settled in the cities.

NATIVITY OF POPULATION.

Reference has been made, in the introduction, to the fact that the ethnic history of the United States will never be written. We can, however, go back one generation to ascertain the parentage of the natives. The results will show the immediate ethnic composition of the population which is, of course, nearest to the ethnic type that has been absorbed into the bulk of the native population.

TABLE III.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, GENERAL, 1895-1905.

PARENTAGE,	1895. Native Born.		1905. Native Born.	
	Total Population.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Total Population.	Per cent. of Total Population.
Total.....	261,983	100.00	326,928	100.00
Both parents native.....	143,610	54.82	161,777	49.48
Both parents foreign.....	89,190	34.04	122,743	37.55
Mixed parentage.....	29,183	11.14	42,408	12.97

The above table shows the change that has taken place in the ten years that elapsed between the census of 1895 and 1905. We note that the natives of native parents have decreased from 54.82 per cent. of the total population in 1895 to 49.48 per cent. in 1905, or over 5 per cent., while the number of natives of foreign parents has increased from 34.04 per cent. in 1895 to 37.55 per cent. in 1905. On the other hand the number of mixed parentage has slightly increased. It can not definitely be ascertained whether this mixture necessarily means an amalgamation of the natives with the foreign born or whether it simply means that earlier immigrants are inter-marrying with later comers from the same country. Whatever the reason, it represents a partial influence toward assimilation.

A still closer conception of the rate at which amalgamation takes place, and how fast the foreign element is changing the ethnic composition of the population, can be gained from the following table:

TABLE IV.—POPULATION ACCORDING TO PARENTAGE.

	1905.	1895.	1885.	1875.
Native parents.....	161,777	143,610	144,922	134,722
Foreign parents.....	318,305	284,946	159,362	123,517
	2,180,082	428,556	304,284	258,239

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO PARENTAGE, FROM 1875 TO 1905.

	1905.	1895.	1885.	1875.
Native parents.....	33.56	34.02	47.60	52.2
Foreign parents.....	64.44	65.98	52.40	47.8

The above summary shows that within thirty years the number of natives of native parents has been reduced from more than one-half (52.2 per cent.) to one-third of the total population, while the population of the foreign-born parentage has increased in this time from less than one-half (47.8) to about two-thirds of the total. Even statistics for so short a period as thirty years reveal how rapidly the composition of the inhabitants change. What the future of the native population may be if existing conditions do not alter, one hardly dares to forecast; but certain it is that important ethnic changes are facing the State at the present time.

TABLE V.—PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER OF NATIVE BORN.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHERS OF NATIVE BORN.	Total Fathers.	Per cent. to total Fathers.
Rhode Island.....	99,383	30.40
Other United States.....	82,600	25.26
Austria, including Hungary.....	748	.23
Canada (English).....	5,990	1.83
Canada (French).....	28,373	8.68
Denmark.....	222	.07
England.....	21,793	6.66
France.....	727	.22
Germany.....	5,903	1.81
Ireland.....	52,818	16.16
Italy.....	8,444	2.58
Norway.....	318	.10
Poland.....	1,425	.44
Portugal.....	3,151	.96
Russia.....	2,772	.85
Scotland and Wales.....	5,982	1.83
Sweden.....	4,718	1.44
Switzerland.....	219	.07
Other Countries.....	1,340	.41
	326,928	100.00

Table IV gives the distribution of the native born according to the country of birth of fathers. This table shows that only 55.66 per cent. of the native population comes from native stock and that 24.60 per cent. is of English-speaking stock.

TABLE VI.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY; PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, BY PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER.	1895.		1905.		Increase or Decrease.
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	
Rhode Island.....	89,643	23.30	99,383	20.70	-6.60
Other United States.....	67,595	18.09	82,600	17.21	-.88
Canada (English).....	8,907	2.32	11,963	2.49	+ .17
Canada (French).....	42,952	11.16	60,078	12.51	+ .35
England.....	37,769	9.82	44,560	9.28	-.54
Germany.....	8,632	2.24	10,479	2.18	-.06
Ireland.....	91,441	23.77	88,770	18.49	-5.28
Italy.....	7,678	2.00	26,549	5.53	+3.53
Scotland and Wales.....	10,425	2.71	11,950	2.49	-.22
Sweden.....	7,180	1.87	11,959	2.49	+ .62

If we compare the parentage of the natives in 1905 with that of 1895 for the principal nationalities we find (Table V) that the number of persons of native fathers has decreased more than seven per cent., and that there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of persons of all other English-speaking peoples, while with the exception of the Germans there has been an increase in every other important non-English-speaking nationality. We see that, as is shown in Table II, the native born have proportionally decreased while both the natives of foreign parents and the foreign born are increasing very rapidly. The increase of immigration in recent years and the high birth rate among the foreign born are responsible for the fast increasing of people of foreign parents in the State.

A clear idea of the comparatively large numbers of foreign born

in this State may be gained by comparing the proportion of foreign born in Rhode Island with the proportion in the other New England States. We find, as shown in Table VI, that Rhode Island has the smallest number of native born of any State in the New England section, and that on the other hand it has the highest proportion of English and Scotch and a very large proportion of Irish. The State also has a very high proportion of the more recent immigrants, but, as is evident from the table, Rhode Island by no means leads in the number of recent immigrants. This does not mean, however, that the tendency is not in that direction, but rather that the large numbers of immigrants who came to this State in earlier periods and have now become native, are in such large majority as to offset the proportion. This is evident from the fact that in total of foreign born, this State shows the largest proportion.

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND COUNTY, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1900, IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

STATES.	PER 10,000 PERSONS BORN IN—																	
	United States.	Foreign countries.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Germany.	Austria.	Poland, Not Stated.	Poland (Austria).	Poland (Russian).	Russia.	Portugal.	France.	Italy.	Canada (English).	Canada (French).	Other foreign countries.
Rhode Island.....	6,860	3,140	828	533	127	142	100	14	.....	20	20	57	59	16	209	181	736	98
Vermont.....	8,694	1,306	217	71	60	30	26	7	.....	.....	7	11	.....	5	63	309	434	66
New Hampshire.....	7,859	2,141	329	124	49	49	49	.....	.....	12	8	18	.....	5	23	353	1,079	43
Connecticut.....	7,378	2,622	782	237	68	178	351	59	.....	23	85	126	6	27	210	87	211	162
Massachusetts.....	6,981	3,019	891	294	87	115	112	14	8	29	39	96	48	14	103	566	479	121
Maine.....	8,657	1,343	146	69	31	28	20	.....	.....	.....	5	15	.....	.....	19	521	445	44

From Table VII as from earlier ones it is impossible to say what proportion of the native population belongs to one or the other race. Many of the natives and foreigners whose right to be classed as Americans dates back only one generation, regardless of the Americanizing influences that may and may not have produced changes that are characteristic of the earlier American settlers.

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN.

It is usually found that the distribution of sexes in the foreign-born population shows either a larger prevalence of males or a larger prevalence of females, depending wholly upon the industrial opportunities that the community considered represents and upon the nativity of the population present. In Rhode Island this condition does not exist, as may be noted from the following table:

TABLE VIII.—NATIVITY BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS.

COLOR AND RACE. NATIVITY AND SEX.	PERIODS OF YEARS.										
	Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 39.	40 to 49.	50 to 59.	60 to 79.	80 and over.
THE STATE.											
Native Born.....	9,582	35,291	40,857	37,228	33,070	56,519	42,790	30,212	20,743	18,692	2,044
Males.....	4,787	17,717	20,433	18,578	16,581	27,213	20,531	14,593	10,014	8,587	826
Females.....	4,795	17,474	20,424	18,650	16,489	29,306	22,259	15,619	10,729	10,105	1,218
Foreign Born.....	89	1,361	3,765	5,635	11,884	36,012	35,570	26,911	16,847	14,287	793
Males.....	55	683	1,839	2,879	5,694	17,303	18,383	13,662	8,157	6,526	339
Females.....	34	678	1,926	2,756	6,190	18,709	17,187	13,249	8,690	7,761	454

The most important difference in the distribution of sexes is found between the ages of 20 to 29, and between 30 to 39 years of age. This discrepancy is due to two well-known conditions: In the former group there is a larger opportunity for female workers in America and in this State between the ages of 20 and 29, and in the latter group, where we find more males, the condition may be explained by the greater frequency of marriage among the foreigners while abroad, and the practice of the married women at home, while the head of the family comes to America in search of better conditions with the expectation of bringing the families later.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY SEX.

COUNTRY.	Aggre- gate.	Males.	Females.	Per cent. Males.	Per cent. Females.
Austria.....	868	477	391	54.96	45.04
Belgium.....	486	276	210	56.79	43.21
Bohemia.....	57	31	26	54.38	45.62
Canada-English.....	7,931	3,305	4,626	41.67	58.33
Canada-French.....	31,569	15,567	16,002	49.31	50.69
China.....	301	297	4	98.67	1.33
Denmark.....	293	162	131	55.29	44.71
England.....	24,431	11,925	12,506	48.81	51.19
Finland.....	214	96	118	44.85	55.15
France.....	1,097	590	507	53.78	46.22
Germany.....	4,463	2,305	2,158	51.64	48.36
Greece.....	249	220	29	88.35	11.65
Holland.....	112	65	47	58.03	41.97
Hungary.....	119	62	57	52.10	47.90
Ireland.....	32,629	13,141	19,488	40.27	59.73
Italy.....	18,014	10,947	7,067	60.76	39.24
Norway.....	454	245	209	53.96	46.04
Poland-Austrian.....	2,587	1,380	1,207	53.34	46.66
Poland-German.....	37	16	21	43.51	56.49
Poland-Russian.....	1,477	929	548	62.89	37.11
Poland, not specified.....	3	1	2	33.34	66.66
Portugal.....	5,293	3,130	2,163	59.13	40.87
Roumania.....	323	158	165	48.91	51.09
Russia.....	4,505	2,417	2,088	53.65	46.35
Scotland.....	5,469	2,600	3,049	46.02	53.98
South America.....	86	39	47	45.34	54.66
Sweden.....	7,201	3,400	3,801	47.21	52.79
Switzerland.....	212	111	101	52.35	47.65
Turkey.....	1,723	1,223	500	70.98	29.02
Armenia.....	1,128	835	293	74.02	25.98
Syria.....	379	221	158	58.31	41.69
Not specified.....	216	167	49	77.36	22.64
Wales.....	231	111	120	48.05	51.95
West Indies.....	237	124	113	52.32	47.68
Other countries.....	255	145	110	56.86	43.14
At sea.....	48	25	23	52.08	49.92
Total.....	153,154	75,520	77,634		

Table IX shows clearly that generally speaking there is little difference between the proportion of foreign-born males as compared to the proportion of foreign-born females of each country of birth. The most striking difference is shown by the more newly settled immigrants, such as the Italians, the Turks, and the Armenians, who show a larger proportion of males than females. The Irish born show the largest discrepancy between the number of males and females, but the discrepancy is in favor of the females, a condition quite different from that generally found. That this distribution is due to the large opportunities which women of this class of foreigners find for employment in this State, particularly in the textile industries, is doubtless, but that the difference should be over six thousand out of a total Irish-born population of 32,629 is quite surprising.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

We have seen that there is little difference in the sex distribution of the foreign born when considered from the standpoint of age, and that wherever the differences are found they are mainly concentrated in the age periods of highest industrial efficiency and that this difference holds true to a lesser degree among the natives.

In considering the age distribution of the foreign born as compared to the natives we find some very pronounced differences which deserve our attention, and which in later analysis will show their importance, particularly in the distribution of occupations.

TABLE X.—SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN BY AGES.

NATIVITY.	PERIODS OF YEARS.										
	Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 9	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 39.	40 to 49.	50 to 59.	60 to 70.	80 and over.
Foreign Born.....	0.0	0.8	2.6	3.7	7.8	23.5	23.3	17.6	11.1	9.0	0.6
Native Born.....	2.9	10.7	12.5	11.3	11.1	17.2	13.1	9.2	6.3	5.7	0.6

The above table shows clearly how widely the natives differ from the foreign born in the age distribution. We find that between the ages of 20 and 49, the native born are 39.5 per cent. of the total native-born population, while the foreign born are 64.5 per cent. of the total number of foreign-born persons in the State, or a difference of 25 per cent. In the earlier age periods the difference is quite as striking as in middle life, where we find the natives under 10 years of age aggregate 26.1 per cent., while the foreign born aggregate only 3.4 per cent. Less striking differences are found in the ages from 50 years upward, which make a total of 20.7 per cent. for the foreign born and 12.6 per cent. for the natives. This larger number of older persons of foreign parents is the result of the natural distribution of age in the case of the natives and the accumulation of persons of mature age, who after a few years become older without having in the earlier years the number of persons which contribute towards the more even distribution of age as is the case with the native born.

The differences in age and sex distribution have a strong bearing upon two social factors: occupation and fecundity, as will be seen from the chapter on this subject which follows.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION AND THE IMMIGRANTS.

Much has been said in recent years about the problems, social, political, and economic, that the incoming immigrants have brought upon this country, but aside from casual articles and special studies no comprehensive work on the specific causes of modern migration has so far been made. If we are to understand the immigrant, if we are to look intelligently into the problems that he has and will continue to create, we must understand what has brought him here, what process of selection his country undergoes in sending its sons and daughters in search of new and better opportunities. Is it for economic betterment, for educational advantages, in search of freedom, or as a temporary enterprise that is eventually to bring some newer ideals, greater intelligence, and with these a partial or complete change, in the old regime of the home country?

This is a study of conditions prevailing in only one State, and an exhaustive study of foreign conditions would make this work appear entirely out of proportion. We shall endeavor however, to outline in brief what might be called the emigrant-producing conditions in the several countries from which the large majority of the immigrants in this State have come.

Irish.

There is no country in Europe which has undergone the depleting effects of immigration more strikingly than Ireland. A glance at Table XI, which gives the comparative progress of the three sections of the United Kingdom, shows the normal increase in the population of the whole country except Ireland, which since the famine of 1841 shows a loss of almost half its population, and that without accounting for the normal increase resulting from the excess of births over deaths.

TABLE XI.—THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM 1821 TO 1901.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1821.....	12,000,000	2,000,000	6,800,000	20,800,000
1831.....	13,890,000	2,300,000	7,700,000	24,000,000
1841.....	15,900,000	2,600,000	8,000,000	26,700,000
1851.....	17,900,000	2,880,000	6,500,000	27,300,000
1861.....	20,000,000	3,000,000	5,700,000	28,900,000
1871.....	22,700,000	3,300,000	5,400,000	31,480,000
1881.....	25,900,000	3,700,000	5,170,000	34,880,000
1891.....	29,000,000	4,000,000	4,700,000	37,700,000
1901.....	32,526,075	4,471,000	4,456,548	41,454,578

The above table, when interpreted in terms of percentage, shows an astonishing change in the rate of increase in population.

TABLE XII.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN BY PER CENT.
1821-1841.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1821-1841.....	32.50	33.33	17.65	28.37
1841-1901.....	104.62	71.96	*44.29	55.26

* Decrease.

The date of the Irish famine corresponds exactly with the period of immigration into the United States and the decrease in absolute numbers of the inhabitants of Ireland. The first ten years after the famine show a decrease of 1,500,000, and the following censuses show decreasingly large reductions in the population. There are unfortunately no data concerning the number of Irish who left Ireland during the first ten years following the depression, but American immigration records bear out the fact that only a small portion of the 1,500,000 Irish landed upon American shores.

The cause of this decrease in the population of Ireland is a matter of historic importance, and the well-known blunders of English rule which imposed upon Ireland a regime that was neither intelligent nor human. Industries were curtailed, and the agricultural production of the country limited to amounts such as could be used in the interior without the right to sell their produce in England. To this was added the system of "*rack rent*," and the frequent evictions of which Lord Clarke said: "There is not an inch of land in Ireland that has not been confiscated at least three times." In 1849 alone, 90,000 evictions took place, and Sir Robert Peel, in a speech delivered on June 8 of that year said: "I do not believe that the annals of any civilized or even barbaric country, have ever presented such a picture of horrors."

Mulhall, in his "Fifty Years of National Progress," estimates that during the reign of Queen Victoria, 4,186,000 persons left Ireland and 3,668,000 were evicted. With such an exodus and the abnormal decrease in the birth rate all over England and particularly Ireland, only a small portion of the population remains to be accounted for aside from the high death rate and the emigration which took place at that time.*

The exodus from Ireland may be considered, therefore, as one caused by abnormal economic conditions and to a certain extent by political discrimination which created oppression unendurable because of its political origin aside from the dire need of the most essential elements of life. Such is the element that Ireland sent to this country and to other parts of the world, poor, almost to starvation, injured in pride as a nation, and courageous only by the nature of their national characteristics.

*Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in an article entitled "La question de population," published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, October 15, 1897, gives the following statistics concerning the birth rate in England:

	1874-1879.	1892-1894.
England.....	36.0 per 1,000.	36.5 per 1,000.
Scotland.....	35.5 per 1,000.	30.5 per 1,000.
Ireland.....	26.5 per 1,000.	23.0 per 1,000.

With conditions such as have been briefly referred to above, it is evident that the Irish were not wholly a desirable class of immigrants, but they have slowly found their place in America by going into the least skilled and poorly paid trades, where the demand for labor welcomed their presence and are slowly working their way into the better occupations as will be shown later.

The English and Scotch.

While the Irish were subject to economic and social conditions that caused a wholesale migration, important changes were going on in England that overburdened the industrial centers with an excess of population which could not be adjusted within the short period that conditions seemed to demand. Towards the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when England was beginning to develop its industries and find markets the world over, in order to secure to the workers cheaper supplies and bring in an abundance of raw material it opened its doors wide and allowed products to come in freely. This made it impossible for the land workers to compete, and the farmers were soon driven off their land by the sheep and later by the cock and hen. Migration to the cities necessarily followed, and as many opportunities in the United States for intelligent farming were open, migrations to this country began to increase very rapidly. But the farmers, through their migration, particularly to the cities, created such labor conditions in the industrial market as to make emigration very attractive for city dwellers. Not only farmers, but skilled workers who could see elsewhere better opportunities and who were in demand in other parts of the world, left the country and are still leaving it in large numbers. It is, therefore, economic conditions, pure and simple, that have increased the emigration from England in the last three-quarters century, and although conditions have been constantly changing the flood of emigration from England, it is constantly on the increase.

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING THE EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FROM
1878 TO 1905.

YEAR.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Total emigrants leaving English ports.
1878.....	72,323	11,087	29,432	147,663
1879.....	104,275	18,703	41,296	217,163
1880.....	111,845	22,506	63,641	332,294
1881.....	139,976	26,826	76,200	392,514
1882.....	162,992	32,242	84,132	413,288
1883.....	183,236	31,139	105,743	397,157
1884.....	147,600	21,953	72,566	303,901
1885.....	126,200	21,367	60,017	264,385
1886.....	146,301	25,323	61,276	330,801
1887.....	168,221	34,365	78,901	396,494
1888.....	170,822	35,873	73,233	398,494
1889.....	163,518	25,254	64,923	342,641
1890.....	139,979	20,653	54,484	315,980
1891.....	137,881	22,196	58,430	334,543
1892.....	133,815	23,325	52,902	321,397
1893.....	134,045	22,637	51,132	307,633
1894.....	99,590	14,432	42,008	226,827
1895.....	112,338	18,294	54,349	271,772
1896.....	102,837	16,866	42,222	241,952
1897.....	94,658	16,124	35,688	213,284
1898.....	90,679	15,570	34,395	205,171
1899.....	87,400	16,072	42,890	240,696
1900.....	102,448	20,472	45,905	298,561
1901.....	101,585	20,920	39,210	302,575
1902.....	137,121	26,285	42,256	386,779
1903.....	177,581	36,801	45,568	449,006
1904.....	175,533	37,445	58,257	453,877
1905.....	170,408	41,510	50,159	459,662

This table shows that not only has the emigration of subjects of Great Britain increased in absolute figures, but that little change in the number has taken place in the last twenty-five years.

Although economic conditions are largely responsible for the immigration from Great Britain, there is no doubt that the English and Scotch emigrants represent a higher type of working man, whose coming to this country has been more of a personal enterprise and choice than in the case of the Irish.

Italians.

If, generally speaking, Irish immigrants are not coming in as large numbers as they did ten years ago (Table II), the Italians are fast surpassing in numbers the Irish influx, and their numbers are becoming of prime importance in this State as they have already become in New York and Massachusetts. While the conditions in Ireland are more or less generally known, the conditions in Italy are more often guessed at; and in many cases injustice is done both to the Italians as immigrants and to the magnitude of the problem of Italian immigration. Seeing that the Italians in this State have increased 232.58 per cent. in the last thirty years, it is important that we should analyze the condition of the immigrant Italian before he gets here and the causes at work in bringing about the emigration from Italy in such large numbers as both the Italian and the American authorities are recording.

In the figures of the Commissioner of Immigration's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, in 1908, we find that a distinction is made between the North and South Italians, and that only 19,408 Italians came from the north of Italy and 147,430 came from the south of Italy. This difference in numbers is very striking and of significance in the study of the Italian immigration as a whole. That there must be some obvious reason for the distinction is evident, but what this distinction is we shall endeavor to show in the light of economic and social differences which exist in the home

country. It would be beyond the scope of this work to trace the distinctions between the north and the south to its beginning, but history shows that throughout the centuries, "North and South have always existed, and could not but exist."* Some Italian authors carry the distinction further and divide the Italian territory into three sections, namely: North, Center, and South.†

Assuming for the moment that to a large extent the Italian immigrants who come to this country are more or less in the same proportion as the emigrants who leave Italy for trans-oceanic migration, it is interesting to note the proportion of emigrants from each of the sections and states of Italy in their relation to the North, Center, and South.

*F. Carabellese. *Nord e Sud attraverso e secoli*, p. 211.

†*Niceforo Italiani del Nord e Italiani del Sud*.-Bocca, Torino, 1901.

TABLE XIV.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS, ACCORDING TO STATE AND SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, GOING TO TRANSOCEANIC COUNTRIES.‡

STATE AND SECTION.	Estimated Population in 1907.	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS,			
		1907.	1906.	In 100,000.	
NORD.....	14,757,257	73,177	89,591	494	605
Piemonte.....	3,423,854	26,232	33,885	766	992
Liguria.....	1,157,784	6,714	6,630	580	577
Lombardia.....	4,497,327	15,506	20,046	345	448
Veneto.....	3,368,117	14,703	16,338	437	488
Emilia.....	2,510,175	10,022	12,692	399	507
CENTRE.....	5,692,883	47,023	41,755	824	732
Toscana.....	2,656,382	13,778	13,960	519	527
Marche.....	1,070,055	13,664	23,811	1,277	2,223
Umbria.....	688,078	4,096	3,958	595	577
Lazio.....	1,278,368	15,485	26	1,211	1,287
SOUTH.....	12,990,564	295,701	364,289	2,292	2,824
Abruzzi.....	1,455,086	44,024	52,002	3,026	3,583
Campania.....	3,199,158	70,228	85,437	2,195	2,673
Puglie.....	2,041,399	25,313	29,799	1,240	1,467
Basilicata.....	470,385	14,685	17,788	3,122	3,773
Calabria.....	1,411,348	46,184	55,577	3,272	3,945
Sicilia.....	3,571,771	91,902	121,669	2,573	3,398
Sardegna.....	841,417	3,365	2,017	400	241

‡Table derived from the official report of the Commissariato dell'Emgratione, Bull. 23, 1908, pages 16, 24, 28.

The above table shows how clearly the emigration center gravitates towards the south, and that the south proper furnishes about three times as many emigrants in proportion to the population as the central section, and five to six times as many as the north. Table XIV also shows that in absolute numbers the south furnishes about six times as many emigrants as the center and about four times as many as the north. With this striking difference in the proportion of emigration, and with the somewhat similar distribution of Italian immigrants who come to the shores of the United States as related to the north and south of Italy, we should consider not only the cause of emigration in Italy in general, but the causes at work in the specific sections of the country and the quality, if I may so speak, of the inhabitants who are now coming into the United States and other countries.

It is well known that Italy at the present time is undergoing a transition which promises to change the whole economic system of the country. But while this change is being brought about, whole villages of Italians are leaving the country, and the extent of this movement increases as the conditions of the various sections change, and as they are made to feel their economic and social inferiority.

Let us analyze for a moment some of the economic differences, artificial or otherwise, that exist between the different sections of the country.

Although the amount of private property is not always a good index of the economic condition of a country, it undoubtedly is sufficient to throw light upon the differences between sections of the same community.*

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN ITALY PER PERSON.

North.....	2,211 lire.
Central.....	2,241 "
South.....	1,333 "
Sicily.....	1,471 "

The above shows the difference between the three sections and reveals a difference in wealth that is quite striking. That this

* Niceforo, *Italiani del Nord e Italiani del Sud*, p. 436.

difference in wealth is due to difference in economic conditions has been repeatedly shown by Italian and American students. Statistics of the number of persons employed in industries, the amount of steam and water power used in manufacture, the imports and exports of manufactured products and practically all other important aspects of industrial life and development show that the north is much farther advanced than in the south.*

But it is not industry alone that economically distinguishes the north from the south. Agriculture in that fair land of sunshine and beautiful skies has been more fortunate in the north than in the south. In 1894 the proportion of arable land in Italy was much lower in the south than in the north.

The following are the percentages:

	Unfertile land.
North Italy.....	17.0
Central.....	19.3
South Italy.....	21.9
Sicily.....	27.4
Sardinia.....	28.0

Aside from the large areas of infertile land in the South the land in the North is more commonly fit for extensive farming than the south, while the marshy lands which make the country unhealthful, and therefore reduce the agricultural possibilities, are very frequent in Southern Italy. With such difference in the productive possibilities of the three sections it is obvious that the revenues of the State would be proportionally higher in the north as compared to the south, and figures in the Minister's of Finance report bring out this fact very clearly.

Hand in hand with the backward economic development of the south we find a very low standard of living. If we take such food as meat, we find that the north consumes 17.9 kilograms per person, the center 17.3, and the south only 7.0 per person.* Considering luxuries such as tobacco, sugar, and coffee, we find the same difference.

* Niceforo, pp. C. 375-446.

The following table taken from Niceforo gives an idea of the proportion of the use of these luxuries per person:

	Tobacco.	Sugar.	Coffee.
North.....	gr. 806	kl. 10.0*	kl. 3.20
Center.....	gr. 539	kl. 10.7	kl. 2.60
South.....	gr. 379	kl. 7.7	kl. 1.81

With an inferior economic development and a lower standard of living it would naturally follow that the social and physical development of the people would vary in the same way, and as we shall see they do vary quite strikingly.

Anthropologists and ethnologists in Italy have long and carefully studied the ethnic differences of the races that to-day are making efforts to form one people out of an amalgamation of the most varied and distinct types. The most significant aspect of this question from the standpoint of immigration, however, is the superiority of the physical type which has been studied most carefully by Dr. Livi,* of the Italian army, and which leaves no doubt as to the inferiority of the southern Italian as a human type. That this difference in the physical development of the North and South Italian is very closely connected with the standard of living has well been shown by Celli in his work on "Experimental Hygiene," which was first presented in his course of lectures at the University of Rome.

As a natural consequence of poor economic conditions in the South the intellectual development has been retarded. The South has fewer libraries and fewer schools than the north. The expenditures for schools in the South fall short of the expenditures for the corresponding educational facilities of the north. Illiteracy is eight times higher in the lowest South than it is in the north, and the expenditures on elementary education per inhabitant are three times higher in the north as compared with the south.

* Dr. Rodolfo Livi, *Anthropometria Militare*, 1898. This work is the result of a study of over a quarter of a million persons between 20 and 25 years of age.

With the vast differences between the north and south of Italy, it is clear that the north Italian would be a more desirable immigrant. The figures as shown in this chapter indicate a very much greater immigration from the south than from the north, and the figures of the United States Commissioner of Immigration bring out this fact: This State has mostly south Italians, but their desirability as compared to the north Italian cannot be measured on account of the absence of data relative to such a distinction here.

The Germans.

Arsène Dumont, the French demographer, in an article published in the *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* (I) says, that "Emigration into new countries is characteristic of peoples that are still crude or partially civilized. It presupposes simple tastes, slightly developed intellectual and esthetic tastes. . . . This was the case with the English in the seventh century, and with the poor German emigrants in the eighteenth century, with the Spanish in the sixteenth, and of the humble Russian peasants who, little by little, have annexed immense territories to the large domains of their race."

In the same article Dumont goes on to say: "The true colonist must have a passion for country life and for the family, must love solitude or at least must endure it easily, must despise city life and artificial enjoyments." It may also be added that times of social transition and radical economic changes are not a negligible force in determining emigration.

The above gives us a clear insight into the present trend of migration and expresses clearly a philosophy of emigration which has been realized in facts that modern statistics clearly show. If instead of the English and German and French immigrant the doors are to be open to Italians, Hungarians, Russians, Roumanians, and other peoples in transition from the simple rural life to the more complicated industrial life, it is also found that the laborer,

(1) *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, 1900, p. 8 Jsp'.

the farmer, the man without a trade is the most ready to leave. This is particularly true if we consider Germany, which at one time was sending to this country as many immigrants as Italy has been sending within recent years. The disturbed balance of private enterprise, production through a development in industries, and the increased possibilities of the city have changed the trend of migration. What the Italians call "urbanism," has changed the aspirations and ideals of the people, and in that way has reduced the amount of emigration in Germany.

Aside from the economic changes in young Germany which contributed to the increase of emigration, the movements for freedom which caused so much uneasiness and discomfort to its adherents were of no minor influence in determining not only the number, but also the quality of the emigrants. This fact and the possibilities offered in the new countries, both for economic and political betterment, have contributed to the causes of German migration. That the possibilities of the United States were alluring for the Germans is shown by the figures given in the annual reports on emigration and the Gotha Almanac regarding the number of emigrants directed towards the United States as compared to those going to other countries.

TABLE XV.—GERMAN IMMIGRANTS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED TO TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS LEAVING GERMANY.

YEARS.	Leaving Germany.	Going to the United States.
1881.....	220,000	216,000
1882.....	203,000	199,000
1883.....	173,000	167,000
1884.....	149,000	144,000
1885.....	116,000	105,000
1886.....	82,000	78,000
1887.....	104,000	101,000
1888.....	103,000	99,000
1889.....	96,000	90,000
1890.....	97,000	85,000
1891.....	120,000	108,000
1892.....	116,000	107,000
1893.....	75,000	87,000
1894.....	40,000	34,000
1895.....	37,000	30,000
1896.....	33,000	27,000
1897.....	24,000	19,000
1898.....	22,000	17,000
1899.....	24,000	19,000
1900.....	22,000	19,000
1901.....	22,000	19,000
1902.....	32,000	29,000
1903.....	36,000	33,000
1904.....	27,000	26,000

The above table shows distinctly that the larger part of the emigrating multitudes were destined for the United States, and also that after 1893 the number of emigrants decreased materially and has so far not regained its original extent.

It must be said also that while Ireland sent to this country its paupers and dispossessed, Italy is sending to us the unskilled and illiterate, while Germany has been sending among its free immigrants

some of its most skilled workers and best citizens. Since 1820, the first date for which reliable records can be had, Germany has sent to the United States about 5,500,000 persons, and in 1900 it was found that 7,800,000 persons had one or both parents of German origin and that 2,000,000 had been born in Germany. These figures prove that not only have the Germans come here in large numbers, but they came here to stay and make their home as the early English have done.

Russians.

Under the head of Russians we must be cautious to classify and distinguish the many different racial types that form the bulk of the immigrating masses into this country.

The immigration commissioners' reports show a constantly increasing number of immigrants coming from Russia and Finland, but unfortunately no discrimination is made regarding the racial character of this influx. It would seem that with the constantly increasing immigration from Russia more detailed data would be gathered. Most of what has been said of the existence of certain classes of Russian subjects has been based upon a very limited amount of statistical conjecture which can not be accepted as scientific fact. It is unquestionably true that most of the Russian element is of Hebrew descent, and that only a limited number of families of Russian blood join the ranks of the emigrants. Finland, which is the most civilized section of that vast empire, has within recent years sent large numbers of immigrants to the United States, and the next census will probably find that the Finns have increased very considerably and that they are taking their place with the industrial workers of this country.

That most of the emigration from Russia is due to political and social conditions which involve discrimination against certain races, classes, and particularly political beliefs, is a truism that needs no proof. The people who come from Russia represent the best and most advanced elements in the population, the result of a process of

selection for the which the Russian government is itself responsible. That with the economic and educational development of the people will come an exodus of the peasant population must be anticipated, unless the government can so adjust social and economic conditions as to meet the demands that will come with the development of the minds of the working people.

Austro-Hungary.

Among the races that within recent years have come to the first rank from the standpoint of emigration, Austro-Hungary is coming to be an important factor in the United States. Within the last ten years Austro-Hungary has come to occupy the first place in point of numbers of immigrants coming to this country. England and Italy were formerly the countries from which most emigrants came. But Austro-Hungary, with its differences in nationality, its racial conflicts, the breaking away from the traditional nationalistic struggles, and the vastly more advantageous opportunities for economic betterment elsewhere, has started an emigration movement that is not likely to decrease for many years.

The 1900 census shows the races coming from Austria and Hungary into the United States to number 1,000,000. In the case of Austria and Hungary, the immigration statistics do furnish sufficient information regarding the distribution of the races, and the United States census has given statistics which show that about 430,000 of the Austro-Hungarians are Austrians, 350,000 are Bohemians, 316,000 are Hungarians. In a sense these figures help to measure the extent to which the emigration from these sections is going on; but as in these sections there are many other races represented which are clearly distinct, the figures given are of slight value.

Austro-Hungary is one of the best illustrations of the disturbed equilibrium that has taken place within recent years, through its rather incomplete and new industrial development.

A clear idea of the increase and extent of the immigration from Austro-Hungary, may be gained by the following table:

TABLE XVI.—THE NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH NATIONALITY AND RACE, IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY, ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS.*

RACE OR NATIONALITY*	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	7,604
Croatians and Slavonians.....	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	24,622
Dalmatians, Bosnian and Herzegovinian.....	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	2,205
Lithuanians.....	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	16,306
Magyar.....	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,971	24,378	34,568
Ruthenian.....	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	18,494
Total.....	81,444	128,607	136,573	179,709	84,840	103,599

It can be seen from the above table how the immigration from Austro-Hungary fluctuated with the economic depression in the United States, as was found to be the case with other nationalities. Up to 1906, however, the immigration even for so short a period as three years shows a very decided increase.

That this large movement of the population from Austro-Hungary is due to certain economic disturbances in the agricultural condition of the country and the partial industrializing of the cities and towns, has been recognized by many economists and one of the ablest Hungarian economists and statisticians, Count Mailath,* considers the movement as entirely abnormal and temporary.

So far the Austro-Hungarians have followed the stages of the earlier unskilled workers, such as the Irish and Italians. What their future industrial and social possibilities will be only the future can tell.

* Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration. *Revue Economique Internationale*—June, 1905.

In order to make this study complete from the standpoint of conditions prevailing in the home countries of the different races and nationalities it might have been desirable to discuss some other home countries, but the limits of this study as planned at the beginning, and in the some instances the scantiness of the material necessary for such a study, made the carrying out of such work impractical. What study has been pursued shows clearly that we have in this country, and incidentally in the State of Rhode Island, people whose coming here has been caused by varied conditions ranging from economic national inefficiency to political oppression. What becomes of the people after they settle in this State from the economic and social point of view, we shall endeavor to show in the following pages,.

FECUNDITY.

There is no more difficult statistical subject in the whole field of demography than the study of fecundity from the standpoint of race, and that is due not so much to the subject itself as to the absence of adequate data which would furnish direct information regarding parentage at least two generations back. We shall see later that marriage is more common among foreign born than among native, and also that natives of foreign parentage marry less frequently than either the native of native parents or of foreign born. The latter element, which is rapidly increasing in the United States, stands, therefore, in a class by itself from the standpoint of nuptiality, although this element lives under practically the same conditions as the newly arrived foreign population.

FECUNDITY AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

Not less than fourteen years ago Pierre Leroy Beaulieu, the French statistician, pointed out the remarkably slow increase of the population of New England and discussed fully what is called the "Maine Law"* of nativity, named after the State of Maine, which showed the lowest nativity (17.9) of all the New England States.

Other writers, both at home and abroad, have recently discussed this very important question, and theories of the most diverse and most radical nature have been advanced. Rhode Island does not fail to enter into the class of States in which the increase of the native element presents a grave and puzzling problem. In the following

* Pierre Leroy Beaulieu—*La Natalité dans les Pays neufs à civilisation avancée.*—*Economiste Français*; Mai, 1896, Paris.

pages the conjugal condition and fecundity from the standpoint of nativity will be considered.

NUPTIALITY.

It has often been asserted that nuptiality, or the conjugal condition of the population, determines the birth rate and the natural increase of the population. In countries like Austria, Roumania or Russia, where births out of wedlock are very common and where the legal requirements of marriage are such as to make the formalities of marriage a difficult and costly procedure, the relation between the marriage rate and the birth rate is distorted and statistically incorrect. On the other hand in the United States, France and England, where the conditions of civilization and culture have stimulated an artificial control of fecundity, the conjugal condition is still less an index of probable birth rate unless social classes and racial divisions were equally possible of classification. The condition of social classes from the standpoint of nuptiality, as we shall see later, is only to a limited extent within the reach of statistical study while the ethnic factors are also partially so on account of the inadequacy of the statistical data at hand.

The figures concerning the marital condition of the population at the time of the last three Rhode Island State censuses are given in the following tables.

An analysis of Tables XVII, XVIIa, XVIII, and XVIIIa reveals some remarkable facts concerning the conjugal condition of native and foreign-born persons in this State. It will be noticed that the number of single males during the period that elapsed between the three censuses has increased from 43.19 per cent. of the total number of persons 15 years of age and over to 45.38 per cent. in 1895 and to 47.32 per cent. in 1905. During the same period the percentage of married males born in the United States has decreased from 51.71 per cent. to 48.01 per cent. In the same period, it is also significant to note, there is practically no change in the number of widowed and divorced, in spite of the constantly alarming statements regarding the increase of the latter element. That this is due to a greater frequency of ulterior marriages is quite possible.

In striking contrast to the marital conditions of the natives are the figures concerning the foreign born. The proportion of married persons among the foreign born by far exceeds the proportion of the same class among the natives. If we compare the proportion of married persons as reported in the last three State censuses, we find that while the proportion of married native males and females has constantly decreased relative to the total number of persons, the proportion of married foreign-born males has remained practically the same, while the proportion of married females has constantly decreased.

It is also evident that the number of foreign widowed is larger than that of the native and that the widowed males are less numerous than the widowed females. This latter fact may be due to several causes. The mortality of males is higher than that of females, and consequently a large number of females would become widows. The greater frequency of remarriage among widowed males is another reason for this difference. The slightly larger number of widowed among foreigners is due to the slightly higher mortality of the foreign born and a larger proportion of persons married which would yield a larger mortality among such persons.

The number of divorced persons appears very small, and the difference between the divorced natives and the foreigners of the same class is quite striking, particularly in the case of females. This is of course due the religious belief (Catholicism) of the majority of the foreign elements (Irish, Italian, French, Canadian, etc.). But these figures are not conclusive in any way. Family desertions which separate the parties without legal sanction, the frequent remarriage of the divorcees, and the tendency to give widowed instead of divorced when information is asked of parties by census enumerators, tend to distort the figures relative to widowed and divorced.

A more accurate idea of nuptiality by nativity may be gained from a classification of married persons by age and by parentage as related to place of birth. This aspect of the subject we shall consider in the following section.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN 1890 AND 1900.

While the figures of the three State censuses indicate certain conditions of nuptiality which are significant, the true import of the nuptiality figures can not be derived from a classification into natives and foreign born of the population. The conditions of the natives of foreign parents are so different from the conditions of the natives, and present such a contrast to the condition of the foreign born, that a classification on the basis of parentage as well as place of birth are important. Such a classification is impossible from the figures of the State censuses, and for this reason it will be necessary to use the figures of the federal censuses, which are given in the tables at the end of this work.

MALES.

The conjugal condition of the males in Rhode Island for the year 1900 shows some interesting differences between the three classes of population considered. In the case of the native white of native parents we find that the per cent. (0.70) married under 20 years of age is lower than the nuptiality of the native white of foreign parents (0.42 per cent.) and lower than either the nuptiality of the foreign born (0.80 per cent.), or of the colored (0.89 per cent.). These figures seem to indicate a very important condition, namely, that the native white of foreign parents have a lower nuptiality than either the natives of native parentage or the foreign born. Whether this condition is due to a rise in the standard of living, or whether the rise in the standard of living is not sufficiently coupled with a rise in the economic condition of the natives of foreign parents to permit of an early marriage, is difficult to ascertain.

What is true of the ages between 15 and 19 is found to be true of all ages, namely that the marriage rates of the native white of native parents for each age group is considerably lower than the marriage rate of the native white of native parents and of the foreign born. (See tables at end of this bulletin.)

Another important fact that is apparent from the figures in tables above mentioned is that in all age groups, except 55 years and over, the proportion of widowed is higher among the native white of foreign parentage and the foreign born. In the case of the divorced the native white show a higher proportion than the natives of foreign parents and the foreign white. In all cases the number of divorcees is larger in middle life than in the earlier or later periods in life.

The fact of the lower nuptiality of the native white of foreign parents can hardly be overestimated, as it furnishes at least partial clew to what seems to be a decrease in the native stock. If this principle of the low nuptiality has been a constant factor among the na-

tives of foreign parents in previous years, the alarming increase of the foreign born and the apparently fast decrease in the native stock, are facts which have not been finally and accurately established.

MALES, 1890 AND 1900.

In order to ascertain the existence of the low nuptiality among the native white males of foreign parents over a longer period of time, we have compared the figures of the federal censuses for 1890, with the figures for 1900. As is apparent from the tables on conjugal condition the nuptiality of the native males of foreign parents for 1890 is lower than the nuptiality of the native males of the native white parents and of the foreign born. This is not the case for either census period after 65 years of age, but the per cent. of widowed (30.55 for 1890 and 34.18 for 1900) more than compensate for this difference.

Another interesting fact is shown by the nuptiality figures for 1890, where we find that the foreign born show a lower per cent. of married persons (18.27) than the native born. This, of course, is due to the greater frequency of immigration without families in the earlier period of immigration into this State, and also to the type of immigrants who in the earlier periods of immigration were of a type that in the home country shows a smaller tendency towards early marriage.

FEMALES.

As in the case of the native white males of foreign parents, the females of the same nativity for 1900 show a lower per cent. of married persons than either the native white females of native parents or the foreign born. Contrary to the case of the males, the females of foreign parents under 20 years of age show a higher per cent. of married persons than the native born and more than twice as high a per cent. than the native white females of foreign parents. In all other respects the condition shown by the figures relating to the

nuptiality of the males in 1900 applies also to the females, with the natural differences which the greater frequency of marriages among females would cause.

FEMALE, 1890 AND 1900.

There is nothing that can be added to the interpretation of the comparative figures for the females aside from the principles which appear in the figures that apply to the male population.

FECUNDITY.

The figures relative to fecundity of native and foreign born married women are contained in the table that follows.

TABLE XIX.—FECUNDITY OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN MARRIED FEMALES,
15 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	Native, Total Married.	Per cent. of Total Married.	Foreign- Born Married.	Per cent. of Total.
No children.....	10,447	28.41	5,753	17.45
1 child	8,591	23.36	5,396	16.37
2 children.....	6,464	17.58	5,023	15.24
3 "	4,004	10.89	4,020	12.20
4 "	2,439	6.63	3,166	9.61
5 "	1,647	4.48	2,498	7.58
6 "	1,130	3.07	2,007	6.09
7 "	799	2.17	1,495	4.54
8 "	467	1.27	1,175	3.57
9 "	291	.79	823	2.50
10 "	247	.67	588	1.78
11 "	96	.26	354	1.07
12 "	83	.22	291	.88
13 "	34	.09	156	.47
14 "	14	.04	97	.29
15 "	10	.03	56	.17
16 "	13	.04	62	.19
Total married.....	36,776	100.00	32,960	100.00

As the number of illegitimate children in the United States is very limited the above table relating to the fecundity of married females only may be taken as the representative of the fecundity of the

two classes of married women contained in the above Table, it will be noted that 28.41 per cent., or more than one-fourth, of all the native married women are childless; that almost 52 per cent., or over one-half the native mothers, have less than four children, and the number constantly and rapidly decreases from that point on.

Of the foreign mothers, on the other hand, only 17.46 per cent., or less than one-sixth, are childless, and only 43.81 per cent., or about two-fifths, of the married mothers have from one to three children, the others having more than three. This difference of fecundity is due to many causes, both social and economic. The difference in the ages at marriage, between the two classes makes the period of probable child bearing of the natives shorter than that of the foreign born who marry much earlier and therefore have a longer period of probable child bearing. It is also probably due to the difference in social conditions in the two classes, which have in all civilized countries tended to reduce fecundity artificially or naturally.

It is unfortunate that neither the census nor the reports of the health department give the birth rate in relation to the number of years married, and consequently nothing regarding the relation of fecundity to period of married life can be considered. The only measure available in the State of Rhode Island is the relation between absolute sterility and fecundity regardless of the number of children, and this measure can be obtained from the admirable tables prepared by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics in connection with the census for 1905, as shown in tables XX and XXI.

In order to reach any conclusion let us compare the number of married women 15 to 45 years of age and observe the difference in the number of childless persons in the classes of population at present under consideration. Compared age for age, the percentage of childless married women is much larger among the natives than among the foreign born, and this is particularly marked during the ages of 40 and 45, when we have the following percentage in the order of years, 27.74, 20.55, 20.19, 21.02, 19.12, 22.09, for the natives, as compared to 15.03, 11.76, 10.19, 10.68, 10.95, and 11.98, respectively, for the foreign born. It will be noticed that at the ages of 40 and 45, in both cases, there is a large number of childless mothers. This may be due to the frequent mistatement of age, which tends to center about the five and ten-year period, particularly in childless women, who as a rule, preserve a larger sense of their advancing age at about this period in life.

FECUNDITY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The influence of social condition upon fecundity can only be measured in indirect terms and is, therefore, only partially accurate. The employment of women has long been considered a hindrance to normal child bearing, and although statistical data at the present time do not wholly present the subject in its varied aspects, we have at least the data concerning the employment of married women between the ages of 15 and 45, and the number of children they have.

TABLE XXII.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN MARRIED FEMALES, 15 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE, GAINFULLY OCCUPIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	NATIVE BORN.				FOREIGN BORN.			
	Employed.	Per cent.	Unemployed.	Per cent.	Employed.	Per cent.	Unemployed.	Per cent.
Childless.....	1,858	17.78	8,589	82.22	1,498	25.59	4,355	74.41
1 child.....	1,093	12.71	7,498	87.29	833	15.43	4,563	84.67
2 children.....	634	9.79	5,830	90.21	569	11.32	4,454	88.68
3 ".....	360	8.99	3,644	91.01	346	8.60	3,674	91.40
4 ".....	208	8.52	2,231	91.48	267	8.45	2,999	91.55
5 ".....	147	8.92	1,500	91.08	183	7.32	2,215	92.68
6 ".....	64	5.66	1,066	94.34	96	4.78	1,911	95.22
7 ".....	53	6.63	746	93.37	90	6.02	1,405	93.98
8 ".....	30	6.42	437	93.58	78	6.52	1,117	93.48
9 ".....	24	8.24	267	91.76	387	4.61	785	95.39
10 ".....	18	7.56	229	92.44	31	5.27	557	94.73
11 ".....	5	5.20	91	94.80	14	3.95	340	96.05
12 ".....	4	4.81	79	95.19	13	4.46	278	95.54
13 ".....	3	8.82	31	91.18	2	1.28	154	98.72
14 ".....	2	14.28	12	85.72	3	3.09	94	96.91
15 ".....		110.00	9	90.00	1	1.78	55	98.22
16 ".....	3	23.07	10	96.93	2	3.22	60	96.78

The value of this table lies in the evident larger proportion of foreign married women workers and their decidedly reduced fecundity as compared to the number of unemployed married women of the same class. The figures also show that employment is less of an impediment to fecundity in native married women workers than among foreign born women, although on the whole their fecundity is much lower than that of the foreign born. Whether this is due to the kind of occupation that the foreign-born women are compelled to enter upon, or whether it is due to the longer period during which married

women of foreign birth are working, can not be exactly determined, but in the chapter on race and industry it will be seen that the employment at a more advanced age is more common among native than among foreign born females.

The most striking fact in the above table appears in the figures for women with more than six children. Here we find that the native women workers are far in excess of the women workers of foreign birth engaged in gainful occupations. That this is due to the generally lower social condition of women with more than six children, among the natives, can hardly be questioned. Statistically, however, little light can be thrown upon this very important aspect of the relation between motherhood and occupation.

ILLITERACY AND FECUNDITY.

TABLE XXIII.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN MOTHERS ACCORDING TO LITERACY, 1905

MOTHERS OF—	Literate, N. B.		Illiterate, N. B.		Literate, F. B.		Illiterate, F. B.	
	Number	Per cent., N. B.	Number	Per cent., N. B.	Number	Per cent., F. B.	Number	Per cent., F. B.
No children.....	10,332	98.90	115	1.10	5,009	87.07	744	12.93
1 child.....	8,483	98.74	108	1.26	4,573	84.75	823	15.25
2 children.....	6,385	98.78	79	1.22	4,297	85.55	726	14.45
3 ".....	3,922	97.95	82	2.05	3,382	84.13	638	15.87
4 ".....	2,371	97.21	68	2.79	2,587	81.71	579	18.29
5 ".....	1,595	96.84	52	3.16	1,999	80.02	499	19.98
6 ".....	1,100	97.35	30	2.65	1,576	78.53	431	21.47
7 ".....	772	96.62	27	3.38	1,161	77.66	334	22.34
8 ".....	438	93.79	29	6.21	890	75.74	285	24.26
9 ".....	272	93.47	19	6.53	618	75.09	205	24.91
10 ".....	217	87.85	30	12.15	437	74.32	151	25.68
11 ".....	86	89.58	10	10.42	257	72.60	97	27.40
12 ".....	74	89.16	9	10.84	217	74.57	74	25.43
13 ".....	29	85.29	5	14.71	114	73.08	42	26.92
14 ".....	12	85.71	2	14.29	62	63.92	35	36.08
15 ".....	6	60.00	4	40.00	35	62.50	21	37.50
16 children and over.....	10	76.92	3	23.08	35	56.45	27	43.55
Total.....	36,104	98.17	672	1.83	27,249	82.67	5,711	17.33

* R. R. Kuczinski—The fecundity of the native and foreign born population of Massachusetts. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November, 1901, February, 1902.

TABLE XXIV.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF MOTHERS AS RELATED TO LITERACY
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

MOTHERS OF—	PER CENT. OF MARRIED LITERATE AND ILLITERATE.		PER CENT. MARRIED, LITERATE AND ILLITERATE.	
	Native-Born. Literate.	Native-Born. Illiterate.	Foreign-Born. Literate.	Foreign-Born. Illiterate.
1 child.....	23.50	16.07	16.78	14.41
2 children.....	17.68	11.75	15.76	12.71
3 ".....	10.86	12.20	12.41	11.47
4 ".....	6.56	10.12	9.49	10.13
5 ".....	4.42	7.74	7.33	8.73
6 ".....	3.05	4.46	5.78	7.54
7 ".....	2.14	4.02	4.26	5.84
8 ".....	1.21	4.32	3.26	5.00
9 ".....	.75	2.82	2.27	3.59
10 ".....	.60	4.46	1.60	2.64
11 ".....	.24	1.49	.94	1.70
12 ".....	.21	1.34	.80	1.30
13 ".....	.08	.74	.42	.75
14 ".....	.03	.30	.23	.61
15 ".....	.02	.60	.13	.37
16 ".....	.01	.15	.06	.23
17 ".....	.02	.....	.03	.16
18 ".....	.01	.30	.05	.09
Mothers.....	71.39	82.88	81.60	86.97
Childless.....	28.61	17.12	18.40	13.03
Married.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Although illiteracy is not strictly on ethnic factor, ethnic factors are closely related to illiteracy, and in Table XXIV, we find that only a slight per cent. of the native are illiterates, while of 27,240 of the foreign-born married women, 5,711, or over one-fifth, are illiterate.

But while the number of illiterate foreign females is much larger than the number of native illiterate females in the matter of child-bearing, no definite relation can be found. In a small way it may be said that illiterate women, both native and foreign born, show a larger number of children than the literate women; but this fact applies to the natives in almost the same degree as among the foreign born.

RELIGION AND FECUNDITY.

How important the religious factor is in determining fecundity is practically impossible to ascertain. Tables XXV and XXVI show, however, a distinct difference in the fecundity of married females of different religions which is worthy of notice.

TABLE XXV. — SHOWING THE FECUNDITY OF NATIVE-BORN MARRIED FEMALES ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	Per cent.	Protestant.	Per cent.	Roman Catholic.	Per cent.	Jew.	Per cent.	All Others.
1 child.....	25.06	5,936	20.14	2,597	33.07	42	25.39	16
2 children.....	18.61	4,407	15.66	2,020	22.05	28	14.29	9
3 ".....	10.35	2,452	11.89	1,534	11.03	14	6.35	4
4 ".....	5.93	1,404	7.93	1,023	6.30	8	6.35	4
5 ".....	3.57	846	6.17	795	3.15	4	3.17	2
6 ".....	2.08	492	4.85	625	1.57	2	1.59	1
7 ".....	1.45	352	3.45	445	1.57	2	.....	.....
8 ".....	.99	234	1.79	231	1.57	2	.....	.....
9 ".....	.46	108	1.41	181	.79	1	1.59	1
10 ".....	.37	86	1.25	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 ".....	.18	42	.42	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 ".....	.16	38	.35	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 ".....	.04	9	.19	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 ".....	.01	3	.09	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 ".....	.02	5	.04	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 ".....	.02	5	.06	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Childless.....	30.70	7,272	24.31	3,135	18.90	24	41.27	26

TABLE XXVI.—SHOWING THE FECUNDITY OF THE FOREIGN-BORN MARRIED FEMALES ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	Per cent.	Protestant.	Per cent.	Roman Catholic.	Per cent.	Jew.	Per cent.	All Others.
1 child.....	19.96	2,003	14.70	3,127	15.04	225	25.15	41
2 children.....	18.75	1,882	13.53	2,878	15.78	236	16.57	27
3 ".....	13.49	1,354	11.41	2,426	15.24	228	7.36	12
4 ".....	9.40	943	9.71	2,065	9.63	144	8.59	14
5 ".....	6.28	630	7.99	1,701	10.49	157	6.14	10
6 ".....	4.64	466	6.62	1,419	7.48	112	6.14	10
7 ".....	2.66	267	5.41	1,150	4.95	74	2.45	4
8 ".....	2.45	246	4.07	865	4.28	64	.....	.....
9 ".....	1.26	127	3.08	655	2.74	41	.....	.....
10 ".....	.91	91	2.25	478	1.20	18	.61	1
11 ".....	.35	35	1.44	306	.87	13	.....	.....
12 ".....	.25	25	1.23	260	.40	6	.....	.....
13 ".....	.13	13	.66	140	.20	3	.....	.....
14 ".....	.06	6	.43	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 ".....	.02	2	.28	58	.07	1	.....	.....
16 ".....	.05	5	.27	54	.20	3	.....	.....
Childless.....	19.34	1,941	16.92	3,597	11.43	171	26.99	.....44

The above table shows a decided difference in the fecundity of the married natives and foreign-born mothers. Certain it is that whatever factors may co-operate in determining the fecundity as shown in the above table, there seems to be a constant relation between the Catholics and Protestants, as far as the comparison between natives and foreign born are concerned.

If we consider the number of childless mothers we find that the English Canadian not only equal but surpass the natives in the per cent. of childless mothers. On the other hand the Russians, who are mostly of the Hebrew race, show the smallest proportion of childless mothers. The French Canadians, the Italians, the Irish, the Swedes, the Scotch, Welsh, Germans, English, and Poles follow in the order stated, with an increasing number of childless mothers.

We are accustomed to think of the Poles as a very prolific race, and it is surprising to find how large a proportion of childless mothers, and how large a proportion of one-child mothers, are found among them. This can, however, be easily explained by a study in the increase in the number of Poles in this State within the last forty years, for which the figures are as follows: 1865, 5; 1875, 36; 1885, 166; 1895, 588; 1905, 4,104. In other words the number of Poles in this State has increased 800 times during the last forty years and about eight times in the last State census decade. The newness of the Polish immigrants and the fact that the majority of the women are under thirty years of age may be sufficient explanation of the comparatively low fecundity among the Poles.

In the case of the English Canadian, the newness of the immigrants and the relative low birth rate among the English are sufficient to explain their very low fecundity. Were the figures concerning the ages of married women and the years married by nationality available, we would have a more reliable criterion by which to measure fecundity by race.

ASSIMILATION.

There is perhaps no vaguer term used in terminology of social studies than that of *assimilation*. In the public mind, however, there is a more or less definite conception which, if possible of analytical study, would lead to a clearer and better understanding of present-day problems which result from the large variety of ethnic factors present in the American Commonwealth. Literacy, knowledge of the English language, citizenship, inter-marriages, occupations, and standards of living are commonly considered to be the main factors in determining the degree of assimilation in ethnic groups. The characteristic differences between nationalities and races regarding the above factors are often so great and the accomplishments resulting from the acquisition of assimilative characters so uncertain that with all the data at hand progress can be only relatively measured. We shall see for example, that criminality is not characteristic of the foreign born, but that the natives furnish a larger number in proportion to the population than the foreign or foreign born. It has also been shown repeatedly that poverty and dependence do not go hand in hand with the unassimilative characters, and that morality is rather a social than a racial characteristic. In the study of the assimilative characters pursued the results should be considered therefore not as an index of actual, but as of probable advance.

CITIZENSHIP.

The study of literacy and school attendance gives us a conception of the probable future for citizenship. Citizenship, on the other hand, is a test of assimilation which, however certain in its effects

upon the community, is not indicative of the degree of assimilation in the truest sense of the word, since the political instinct varies with different nationalities and different countries use varying degrees of influence in inducing citizens to vote.

TABLE XXVIII.—POLITICAL CONDITION; LEGAL VOTERS, NON-VOTERS AND ALIENS, BY PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER, 1905.

STATES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Males, 21 years and over.	PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER.														Native White Parentage.	Native Colored Parentage.	
		United States.	Canada, Fr.	Canada, Eng.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland and Wales.	Portugal.	Italy.	Germany.	Poland.	Sweden.	Russia.	France.	Austria, including Hungary.			Other countries.
STATE.....	141,470	52,355	15,176	3,029	28,226	14,092	3,609	2,704	7,897	3,519	1,857	3,241	1,914	657	515	2,679	49,811	2,514
Legal voters.....	107,690	49,064	9,162	1,891	24,349	10,489	2,779	654	1,916	2,791	169	1,917	920	335	294	960	46,746	2,318
Non-voters.....	8,369	3,291	634	198	1,234	962	257	95	427	302	33	382	174	66	63	251	3,065	226
Aliens.....	25,411	.....	5,380	940	2,643	2,641	573	1,955	5,554	426	1,655	942	820	256	158	1,468	.....	.....

The above table shows the number of voters and non-voters, as well as the aliens according to place of birth of father. By voters are meant persons of twenty-one years of age who have properly registered as voters in this State. By non-voters are meant persons who, although entitled to vote, have not satisfied proper requirements to be allowed to vote; and by aliens we mean those who have not been long enough in the United States to become voters. The two classes to be considered, are the voters and the non-voters. The data concerning the voting and non-voting population are as presented in the 1905 State census of this State not sufficiently specific to be conclusive since the actual birthplace and educational environment of the voter is not determined. The figures given below cover all persons of voting age by nativity of father, thereby comparing native and foreign elements.

TABLE XXIX.—VOTING OF TOTAL VOTERS, AND POSSIBLE VOTERS.

United States.....	93.71	Germany.....	90.23
Canada, French.....	93.53	Poland.....	83.66
Canada, English.....	90.50	Sweden.....	83.38
Ireland.....	95.13	Russia.....	84.09
England.....	91.59	France.....	83.72
Scotland and Wales.....	91.53	Austro-Hungary.....	82.35
Portugal.....	87.31	Colored.....	91.12
Italy.....	81.79	Other countries.....	79.27
Total.....			93.73

It will be noticed that of the persons born from native parents 93.71 per cent. of those entitled to vote regularly used their vote, while the percentage for the total voting population, as compared with non-voters, is 93.73 per cent. Here, as in other similar inquiries, the Irish population seems to show a marked interest in politics which even surpasses that of the oldest settlers. Of the total number of persons of Irish fathers, 95.13 per cent. were voters.

The control of the vote seems to be in the hands of the voters of foreign fathers, as in 1905 only 43.62 per cent. were of native-born fathers, 2.15 per cent. of negro parents, and 54.23 per cent. of foreign-born fathers. However interesting there figures may seem, they are of no great value in determining the relative significance of the

foreign as compared to native votes. The statistics involve three classes of population with only two given factors; the foreign born being included in the same class with the natives of foreign fathers. In other words, if the degree of adaptibility depends upon the number of voters, we can not complain against the foreigners; but if the quality of the vote is to be considered aside from the number of ballots cast, we must depend upon observations and political statistics which so far have been very inadequate and unreliable. On the whole it must be acknowledged that voting statistics are valuable only so far as they show the awakening of the foreign elements to a right and privilege to which they are entitled, but even then we must consider the effort of the political leader and the variety of methods used in time of elections to swell the number of voters by legitimate or other means.

When we compare the voters by place of birth we find the following condition:

Place of Birth.	Per cent. Voting.	Place of Birth.	Per cent. Voting.
Foreign born.....	88.50	Germany.....	89.61
Canada, French.....	92.67	Poland.....	83.83
Canada, English.....	89.91	Sweden.....	82.26
Ireland.....	93.65	Russia.....	83.66
England.....	89.88	France.....	81.74
Scotland and Wales.....	89.86	Austria, etc.....	82.82
Portugal.....	87.76	Other countries.....	76.86
Italy.....	81.59		

TABLE XXX.—POLITICAL CONDITION; FOREIGN-BORN MALE ADULTS, BY PLACE OF BIRTH, SHOWING NUMBER OF LEGAL VOTERS, NON-VOTERS AND ALIENS, 1905.

STATE, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS. POLITICAL CONDITION.	PLACE OF BIRTH.														
	Foreign Born Males, 21 years and over.	Canada (French).	Canada (English).	Ireland.	England.	Scotland and Wales.	Portugal.	Italy.	Germany.	Poland.	Sweden.	Russia.	France.	Austria, includ- ing Hungary.	Other Countries.
STATE.....	62,738	11,766	2,809	12,721	10,468	2,408	2,508	7,776	2,098	1,854	3,003	1,829	460	471	2,567
Legal voters.....	33,484	5,887	1,533	9,661	6,965	1,675	473	1,818	1,518	166	1,702	850	163	252	820
Non-voters.....	3,843	465	172	655	784	189	85	410	175	32	367	166	44	56	244
Aliens.....	25,411	5,414	1,104	2,405	2,719	544	1,950	5,548	405	1,656	934	813	253	163	1,503
Per cent. votes of possible voters.....	88.5	92.67	89.91	93.65	89.88	89.86	87.76	81.59	89.61	83.83	82.26	83.66	18.74	81.82	76.88

TABLE XXXI.—SHOWING THE VOTERS AND NON-VOTERS BY NATIVITY, FOR 1905.

NATIVITY.	NUMBER.		PER CENT.	
	Voters.	Non-voters.	Voters.	Non-voters.
Native of native parents.....	49,064	3,391	93.3	6.7
Native of foreign parents.....	15,142	1,231	91.9	8.1
Foreign born.....	33,484	3,847	88.5	11.5

The above tables show the voter by country of birth, and although it is safe to say that the per cent. of voters is somewhat lower among the foreign born as compared with the natives, the relative per cent. between the nationalities shows very little change. On the other hand, while the country of birth affects, to a certain extent, the per cent. of voters, the national character remains only slightly distinct by the change in the country of birth after one generation.

The percentage of voters out of the total of possible voters shows the natives of native parents the most advanced in the frequency of the use of their right to vote, while the voters of foreign parents and foreign born follow in natural order.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The most certain and most widely influential agency tending to Americanize and to a certain extent to create a standard of national homogeneity is the school, and particularly the public school. Owing to certain limitations imposed upon the State census, no available material can be found which gives satisfactory data for the population of the schools in the State classified by parentage and country of birth. We shall, therefore, have to use such statistical data as are afforded by the twelfth census of the United States.

TABLE XXXII.—NATIVE WHITE PERSONS OF NATIVE PARENTAGE ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE PERIODS, AND MONTHS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900.

MONTHS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.	ALL PERSONS.		UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 TO 14 YEARS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rhode Island.....	12,177	12,532	4,527	4,474	5,425	5,634
1 month or less.....	53	45	38	28	11	11
2 to 3 months.....	208	240	128	160	49	54
4 to 5 months.....	315	288	177	166	90	90
6 months or more.....	11,601	11,959	4,184	4,120	5,275	5,479

TABLE XXXIIa.—NATIVE WHITE PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

MONTHS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.	ALL PERSONS.		UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 TO 14 YEARS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rhode Island.....	16,636	16,839	7,646	7,566	7,505	7,724
1 month or less.....	81	88	57	65	16	17
2 to 3 months.....	352	358	228	244	96	88
4 to 5 months.....	351	366	181	196	136	129
6 months or more.....	15,852	16,027	7,180	7,051	7,257	7,490

TABLE XXXIIb.—FOREIGN WHITE PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL.

MONTHS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.	ALL PERSONS.		UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 TO 14 YEARS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rhode Island.....	3,337	3,265	1,032	968	1,961	2,013
1 month or less.....	19	25	5	10	12	15
2 to 3 months.....	97	95	31	28	53	56
4 to 5 months.....	132	122	30	36	85	69
6 months or more.....	3,089	3,023	966	894	1,811	1,873

TABLE XXXIII.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY NATIVITY AND PARENT NATIVITY, FOR 1900, IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

NATIVITY OF PARENTAGE.	TOTAL POPULATION.		ATTENDING SCHOOL*		POPULATION 5-9 YEARS.		ATTENDING SCHOOL.		POPULATION 10-14 YEARS.		ATTENDING SCHOOL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Natives of native parents.....	71,770	73,216	12,177	12,532	6,592	6,592	4,527	4,474	6,018	6,120	5,425	5,634
Native white of foreign parents.	68,491	71,801	16,636	16,839	11,471	11,571	7,646	7,556	8,775	8,935	7,505	7,724
Foreign, white.....	65,571	68,201	3,337	3,265	1,669	1,720	1,032	968	3,101	3,112	1,961	2,013

* Instead of comparing the total population under 10 years of age with the total number of children at school of that age the comparison was made with the children 5 to 9 years as compared to the total number of children in school.

TABLE XXXIV.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF PERSONS OF GIVEN AGES ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	PER CENT. TOTAL ATTENDING SCHOOL.		PER CENT. 5 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.		PER CENT. 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN SCHOOL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Natives of native parents.....	16.96	17.11	69.47	71.13	90.13	93.67
Natives of foreign parents.....	24.29	23.45	66.66	65.30	85.53	86.44
Foreign-born.....	5.09	4.79	61.78	56.35	63.24	64.68

The above table shows that the proportion of persons of native parents in schools is larger than that of the children of foreign parents, but smaller than that of the natives of foreign parents. This is due mainly to the fact that the natives of foreign parents are more largely of school age than either of the other two classes, as the major part of the foreign-born population has settled in this State within the last thirty years, and the foreign immigrants are mostly young persons about to be married or recently married.

The higher birth rate among the foreign born is also an important factor in determining the proportion of children, and as a result that of the school population. When we come to analyze the school attendance by age period we find that the school attendance of natives is much larger than that of the natives of foreign parentage and that the school attendance of the foreign born is very low compared to either class of population. This is due to the lower economic and social conditions of the natives of foreign parents and of the foreign born. The industries of this State also have a large share in determining the school attendance, particularly, because of the absence of proper child-labor legislation and because of the entire absence of the educational test in granting work certificates.* A more accurate idea of this fact can be gained by a comparative study of New England States.

* Recent legislation will avoid such conditions in the future.

Table XXXV shows that school attendance among the natives of foreign parentage, both between the ages of 5 and 9, and later between 10 and 14, in the United States, is higher than the school attendance of either the natives of native parents or of the foreign born, while in the North Atlantic Division this is true only for the ages between 5 and 9.

It is to be noted that not only does Rhode Island show the smallest number of persons in the higher educational institutions, which naturally are attended by persons between the ages of 15 and 20, as compared to all the New England States, but in each class of population taken separately the persons 10 to 15 years of age in school are less numerous than in any other New England State. That this is not due to the class of foreign population whose children, native or foreign born, form the population of school age, is clearly shown by the fact that even the natives of native parents show a smaller percentage of school attendance than in any of the New England States.

With these differences in the school attendance of the three classes of population it is important to consider the more vital question which is closely linked with school attendance and efficient citizenship, illiteracy.

ILLITERACY.

In a democracy such as the United States there is no more important factor in determining the preservation and efficient continuation of its principles and ideals than the mental development of the people. Illiteracy, while not in all respects the best criterion by which to measure intellectual development of the people, unquestionably aids in determining the degree of such development.

TABLE XXXVI.—ILLITERATES.—POPULATION TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER; NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY, FOR THE STATE, COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.

	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			ILLITERATES.					
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Number.			Percentages.		
				Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
THE STATE.....	389,237	241,298	147,939	26,326	3,469	22,857	6.76	1.44	15.45
Males.....	189,866	116,923	72,943	12,097	1,629	10,468	6.37	1.39	14.35
Females.....	199,371	124,375	74,996	14,229	1,840	12,389	7.14	1.48	16.52

The above table shows a remarkable difference in the illiteracy of the natives as compared to that of the foreign born, a difference that is quite serious. The native illiteracy is only about one-seventieth part of population 10 years of age and over, while the illiterate foreign-born are more than ten times as numerous.

TABLE XXXVII.—ILLITERATES.—By AGE PERIODS, SEX, AND GENERAL NATIVITY, FOR THE STATE.

THE STATE AND COUNTIES. DEGREE OF ILLITERACY, AND AGE PERIODS.	AGGREGATE.			NATIVE BORN.			FOREIGN BORN.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
THE STATE.....	26,326	12,097	14,229	3,469	1,629	1,840	22,857	10,468	12,389
Read but cannot write.	2,748	1,066	1,682	636	247	389	2,112	819	1,293
10 to 14.....	120	78	42	82	52	30	38	26	12
15 to 19.....	179	86	93	49	30	19	130	56	74
20 to 29.....	471	221	250	76	28	48	395	193	202
30 to 39.....	452	215	237	110	40	70	342	175	167
40 to 49.....	477	169	308	120	36	84	377	133	224
50 and over.....	1,049	297	752	199	61	138	850	236	614
Neither read nor write.	23,578	11,031	12,547	2,833	1,382	1,451	20,745	9,649	11,096
10 to 14.....	864	445	419	341	182	159	523	263	260
15 to 19.....	1,905	980	925	311	185	126	1,594	795	799
20 to 29.....	5,494	2,766	2,728	587	277	310	4,907	2,489	2,418
30 to 39.....	4,935	2,457	2,478	469	236	233	4,466	2,221	2,245
40 to 49.....	4,260	1,979	2,281	402	165	237	3,858	1,814	2,044
50 and over.....	6,120	2,404	3,716	723	337	386	5,397	2,067	3,330

Further analysis shows that a larger number of persons can not read nor write, and that with the advancement of age illiteracy becomes more frequent. That this illiteracy is due to social conditions prevalent in the country from which immigrants come to the United States rather than to some inherent tendency or characteristic on the part of the foreign born, can be easily shown by comparing the illiteracy of the native born of foreign parents with the illiteracy of the foreign born of the foreign parents.

TABLE XXXVIII.—ILLITERATES.—BY AGE PERIODS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER, FOR THE STATE AND COUNTIES.

THE STATE AND COUNTIES. DEGREE OF ILLITERACY, AND AGE PERIODS.	PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER.											Of native white fathers.	Of native colored fathers.	Of foreign fathers.	Total.	Total illiterate, foreign born.	Native of foreign fathers.
	United States.	Canada (English).	Canada (French).	England.	Ireland.	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Sweden.	Other countries.							
THE STATE.....	1,588	244	7,457	425	3,522	6,902	2,405	1	81	201	2,301	890	699	24,737	26,326	22,857	1,880
Read but cannot write.....	301	36	792	104	756	131	115	106	96	311	176	125	2,447	2,748	2,112	335	
10 to 14.....	18	5	75	2	1	9	7	2	1	.....	15	3	102	120	38	64	
15 to 19.....	9	1	85	1	5	14	8	7	2	47	5	4	170	179	130	40	
20 to 29.....	28	7	160	5	25	40	42	33	27	104	20	8	443	471	395	48	
30 to 39.....	43	6	146	6	75	27	32	29	20	68	27	16	409	452	342	67	
40 to 49.....	59	5	156	20	131	29	13	15	13	36	20	39	418	477	357	61	
50 and over.....	144	12	170	70	519	12	13	20	33	56	89	55	905	1,049	850	55	
Neither read nor write.....	1,287	208	6,665	321	2,766	6,771	2,290	1,175	105	1,990	714	574	22,290	23,578	20,745	1,555	
10 to 14.....	65	11	312	10	20	286	88	23	1	48	55	10	799	864	523	276	
15 to 19.....	57	15	563	7	23	774	186	60	4	216	44	13	1,848	1,905	1,594	254	
20 to 29.....	178	35	1,229	32	131	1,913	903	330	28	715	111	67	5,316	5,494	4,907	409	
30 to 39.....	167	40	1,243	28	288	1,572	674	379	25	519	105	62	4,768	4,935	4,466	302	
40 to 49.....	229	58	1,420	75	447	1,252	267	217	11	284	116	114	4,030	4,260	3,858	172	
50 and over.....	591	49	1,898	169	1,857	974	172	166	36	208	283	308	5,529	6,120	5,397	132	

The figures show that the natives of foreign parents in no case show a perceptibly larger illiteracy than the natives of native parents. An age comparison of the native illiterates of foreign parents, as shown in table XXXVIII, based upon the 1905 State census, show differences in the illiteracy rate of these classes of population which are entirely negligible.

TABLE XXXIX.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY, LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, 1900.						WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1900.											
	Native.			Foreign-Born.			Native.			Foreign-Born.								
	Native Parents.		Total.	Foreign Parents.		Total.	Native Parents.		Total.	Foreign Parents.		Total.						
	Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.							
Continental U. S.	678,586	3.5	830,893	2.133	2.6	167,278	6,484	38.8	3,981,804	203,360	51.1	1,156,390	15,340	13.3	144,287	10,888	75.5	
North Atlantic Div. . . .	315,657	467	1.5	440,382	1.148	2.6	112,001	5,025	44.9	681,194	3,661	5.4	272,788	2,523	9.2	56,882	4,310	75.8
New England	55,485	47	0.8	99,578	232	2.3	30,362	1,194	39.3	151,983	785	5.2	98,030	851	8.7	25,900	1,603	61.9
Maine	1,835	5	2.7	1,469	3	2.0	266	.....	.....	39,965	395	9.9	12,020	349	29.0	4,565	492	107.8
New Hampshire	1,051	3	2.9	2,364	16	6.8	1,517	91	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,358	112	5.5	8,020	99	12.3	3,230	277	85.8
Massachusetts	37,935	24	0.6	71,380	149	2.1	21,744	775	35.6	45,469	129	2.8	41,536	155	3.7	8,984	280	31.2
Rhode Island	5,777	12	2.1	10,545	54	5.1	3,385	202	59.7	6,361	23	3.6	7,165	97	13.5	2,828	300	106.1
Connecticut	8,887	3	0.3	13,820	10	0.7	3,450	126	36.5	23,205	57	2.5	21,232	52	2.4	4,565	179	39.2

The figures of the twelfth census, however, make a more detailed comparison possible. Table XXXIX gives the illiteracy of natives of native parents, natives of foreign parents and foreign born, 10 to 14 years of age, with comparative figures for the other New England States. These important facts stand out clearly from this table:

First, the illiteracy of the native persons 10 to 14 years of native parents is higher among the natives of the country districts than among the natives of native parents in the cities of 25,000 and over.

The illiteracy of the natives of foreign parents in cities in proportion to the total population is larger in Rhode Island than in any other State in New England except Maine. Although this State shows about two and a half times as many foreign born illiterates of 10-14 years of age in the cities, and about four times as many in the country districts as compared to the native population, the proportion of the same class of population for the whole of the United States shows a marked difference in favor of the natives of foreign parents in the cities in Rhode Island.

It is evident that the native children of native parents in the country districts are fifty per cent. more illiterate than the children in the cities, belonging to the same nativity group, the natives of foreign-born parents in the country districts are almost three times more illiterate than the same class of children in the cities, and the foreign-born children are almost twice as illiterate in the country districts as in the urban communities. Whether this is due to the larger number of new immigrants in the country districts, or whether this large difference is due to strictly racial and economic differences existing in the two types of communities considered, can not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. Certain it is, however, that the ten years which separated the eleventh from the twelfth census show a remarkable improvement of conditions.

It is clear, however, from tables, that Rhode Island shows distinctly a high rate of illiteracy when compared with the other States in

New England, and that in the ten years that separate the two last federal censuses (1900 and 1890), the other States have made faster progress than the State of Rhode Island.

TABLE XL.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY, LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, 1890.						WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.											
	Native.			Foreign Born.			Native.			Foreign Born.								
	Native Parents.		Illiterate.	Foreign Parents.		Illiterate.	Native Parents.		Illiterate.	Foreign Parents.		Illiterate.						
Total.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Number.	Per 1,000.				
Continental U. S.	436,317	4,200	9.6	610,328	3,945	6.5	168,207	7,422	44.1	3,528,589	263,210	74.6	1,020,359	21,608	21.2	228,172	16,113	70.6
North Atlantic Div.	210,653	1,172	5.6	331,668	2,071	6.2	94,191	4,841	51.4	674,616	9,201	13.6	263,384	4,689	17.8	68,055	6,084	89.4
New England	42,379	102	2.4	67,983	307	4.5	24,295	946	38.9	162,214	1,122	6.9	85,940	1,506	17.5	29,763	2,928	98.4
Maine	1,402	5	3.6	1,218	7	5.7	287	9	31.4	45,711	476	10.4	8,843	419	47.4	4,764	591	124.1
New Hampshire	907	3	3.3	1,456	10	6.9	1,489	91	61.1	19,413	106	5.5	5,640	179	31.7	3,340	695	208.1
Vermont . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,984	257	12.2	8,606	304	35.3	1,966	200	101.7
Massachusetts	28,943	59	2.0	49,077	175	3.6	18,395	610	33.2	46,074	117	2.5	37,453	217	5.8	10,425	372	35.7
Rhode Island	4,934	17	3.4	6,819	84	12.3	1,967	130	66.1	6,761	67	9.9	6,774	235	34.7	3,985	715	179.4
Connecticut	6,193	18	2.9	9,413	31	3.3	2,157	106	49.1	23,271	99	4.3	18,624	152	8.2	5,283	355	67.2

That conditions such as they existed at the time of the taking of the twelfth census were not the result of stationary is borne out by a comparison of the data of the twelfth with the data of the eleventh census on the same basis. Table XL gives such data and the results show a remarkable progress in the 10 years that elapsed between the two numerations. The facts brought out by table XXXIX, although not on an age basis, when compared with table XL, show an advance, which with proper child-labor legislation, may place this State on a par with the other New England States from the standpoint of illiteracy.

That there is a difference in the amount of illiteracy between the different foreign nationalities could not be doubted when we consider the variety of nationalities that form the foreign elements of this State, and the countries from which they come. The 1905 State census has not extended, however, its inquiry beyond the general classification of the natives and foreign born, nor has the federal census tabulated data relating to illiteracy by nationality.

CRIMINALITY.

Few of the objections to the incoming foreign elements into this country have carried more weight, and have been discussed more widely, than the extent of criminality among foreigners. Federal laws have been enacted excluding delinquents from entrance into the United States, and a scrutinizing eye is being kept upon possible violators of the law.

Since the argument of criminality has been discussed, both by opponents of immigration and by friends of the foreign influx, it is of the utmost importance to weigh the facts upon the basis of the broadest statistical inquiry. It is important to determine, not only to what extent the foreigners are more or less criminal than the natives, but to what extent a particular nationality is more criminal than the native element or some other foreign nationality. This we shall attempt to do with the facts obtainable.

The State census for 1905 has made no inquiry into the criminality of the population, and the only inquiry of a general nature that we have is the recent report of the Federal Census Bureau on the "Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions in 1904". It is unfortunate also that this report deals with facts which can not be compared with either the population statistics of the State census or the Federal census as the former was taken in 1905 and the latter in 1900. It is fair to assume, however, that the data concerning the end of 1904 would compare best with the population statistics that were gathered by the State Bureau of Statistics only four months later in the 1905 State census, as the proportion of foreign-born between 1900 and 1905 had changed only from 31.16 per cent. to 31.90 per cent.

An analysis of the figures given in the Federal Report on Prisoners compared with the figures of population for 1905 gives the following result:

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL POPULATION TO TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS, ACCORDING TO NATIVITY.

NATIVITY.	Population.	Per cent. of population.	Prisoners.	Per cent. of prisoners.
Native born.....	317,895	67.63	358	64.63
Foreign born.....	152,179	32.37	196	35.37
Total.....	470,092	100.00	554	100.00

This table shows that the foreign born are more criminal than the native born in this State.

In order to make this comparison more complete it is necessary to classify the population in the prisons by sex, and the following table shows the distribution of the sexes by criminality and nativity:

TABLE XLII.—CRIMINALITY, ACCORDING TO SEX AND NATIVITY.

SEX.	Population. Native.	Population. Foreign.	Prisoners, Native.	Prisoners. Foreign.
Number of males.....	155,754	77,726	322	156
Number of females.....	162,137	77,472	36	40
Per cent. of males.....	66.71	33.29	67.57	32.43
Per cent. of females.....	67.66	32.34	47.37	52.63

It is clearly apparent from the above table that while the native male prisoners are more numerous than the foreign male prisoners in proportion to the population, the reverse is true in the case of the female prisoners. How significant this fact is we shall see later, but in so far as the male population is furnishing the largest number of prisoners, it is significant that the natives should present such a high rate of prison population. The table as here presented shows that the foreign males have a smaller proportion of persons in prison in proportion to the population than the native.

We find that only 32.43 per cent. of the male prisoners are foreign born, while the total number of foreign persons is 33.29 per cent. or over one per cent. less than its proper share of criminals if the criminality of the natives and foreign born were the same. In the case of the women, however, we find that while they form only 32.34 per cent. of the female population they furnish 52.63 per cent. of the prison inmates, or almost twice the number that they would be expected to furnish had their rate of criminality been the same as that of the native women.

Age.—In a statistical study which involves exclusively mature persons any comparison that rests upon the total population is not representative, and this is particularly true in this country since the elements of population according to nativity are subject to wide differences of age distribution.

The largest number of criminals and prison inmates is found between the ages of 20 and 49, although a certain number of prisoners are older than the above age. In order to make the comparison on the widest basis, let us compare the number of prisoners with the number of persons of 20–49 years of age and with the number of persons 20–79 years of age.

TABLE XLIII.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PRISONERS, BY NATIVITY.

SEX.	POPULATION.				PRISONERS.	
	Native Born.		Foreign Born.		Native-Born.	Foreign-Born.
	20-49 Years of Age.	20-79 Years of Age.	20-49 Years of Age.	20-79 Years of Age.		
Males.....	60,278	78,285	46,646	63,283	322	156
Females.....	64,565	84,676	49,028	65,467	36	40
Per cent., by sex—						
Males.....	38.70	50.26	62.42	86.02	67.57	32.43
Females.....	39.82	52.22	63.29	84.50	47.37	52.63

The above table shows the criminality in an entirely different light. In Table XLII we found that the criminality of the natives was only slightly higher than the criminality of the foreign born, but in this further analysis by ages we find that the foreigners have twice as large a per cent. of persons of the ages when criminality is most common than the natives, and show only half the per cent. of criminals in prisons. In the case of persons 20-79 years of age, there is also a very large difference between the natives and the foreign born, which shows the number of persons of native parents to be much less than that of the foreign born of the same age. If we carry this analysis still further, we find the following:

TABLE XLIV.—THE PER CENT. OF MALES AND FEMALES 20 TO 49 AND 20 TO 79 YEARS OF AGE, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE AND SEX, AND THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

SEX.	YEARS OF AGE, 20-49.		YEARS OF AGE, 20-79.		PRISONERS.	
	Native, Per cent.	Foreign. Per cent.	Native. Per cent.	Foreign. Per cent.	Native. Per cent.	Foreign. Per cent.
Males.....	56.38	43.62	55.30	44.70	67.57	32.43
Females.....	56.84	43.16	56.40	43.60	46.37	52.63

The results of an analysis on the basis of the relation between the native and foreign population by ages, classified according to sex, may be considered as the final step in the general study of criminality statistics by nativity. The figures show, more emphatically than in the earlier comparisons, that the natives, who are 56 per cent. of all persons 20-49 years of age, present 67 per cent. of the inmates of criminal institutions; while the foreign males, who form only 43.62 per cent. of the total male population 20-49 years of age, have only 32 per cent. of the inmates in prisons of the State. In the case of the females, however, the proportion is still higher for the foreign-born females than for the native females. Whether this is due to a considerable amount of prostitutions and similar offences or whether it is due to a number of small offences that result in short sentences, can

not be ascertained from the figures available. It is a grave indictment against the foreign females that they should present a higher criminality than either the native, the foreign males or the native females. Fortunately, however, there were no women in the State prison at the time when the census was taken, and the large amount of delinquency of foreign women may be attributed to minor offences.

Nativity.

The report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents, while publishing in detail the facts concerning the nativity of prisoners in general, does not furnish information concerning the nationality of prisoners by country of birth or country of birth of parents. This information is, however, furnished in the report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections for 1905, the year of the State census.

TABLE XLV.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1905 TO THE WORK HOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, IN RELATION TO POPULATION, OF THE SAME COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 20 TO 79 YEARS OF AGE.

NATIVITY.	Population.	Prisoners.	Prisoners in 100,000.
United States.....	162,961	454	278
Ireland.....	31,274	133	425
England.....	21,624	49	226
Scotland.....	5,053	11	217
Canada.....	31,191	49	158
Germany.....	4,040	2	49
France.....	862	3	348
Norway.....	373	1	249
Austria.....	688	1	145
Greece.....	213	1	469
Italy.....	13,202	2	15
Russia.....	3,357	2	59
West Indies.....	1,275	1	78
Poland.....	3,200	3	93
All others.....	12,398	27	218
	291,711	738	253

The above figures show a decidedly higher delinquency among the Irish than among any other nationality, and the natives of the United States stand close in the number of delinquents per 100,000 population. It is surprising to find that the English-speaking population furnishes 87.94 per cent. of the total number of prisoners for minor offences, while they form 75 per cent. of the population of the ages of 20-79.

It must also be noted that of the 454 native delinquents committed for minor offences in 1905 only 183 were of native parents and 40 were of mixed parentage. On the other hand, the Irish, who show only 133 delinquents committed in 1905, had 331 prisoners of Irish parents and 12 prisoners of mixed Irish and some other nationality.

We have so far considered only the minor crimes, such as are punished by short sentences to the workhouse or the house of correction. Let us for a moment consider the more important crimes, according to the number and nationality of those committed to State prison.

TABLE XLVI.—STATE PRISON CONVICTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905, AS RELATED TO POPULATION, 20 TO 79 YEARS OF AGE.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Rape and carnal knowledge.	Assault.	Robbery and bigamy.	Larceny.	Bigamy.	Other offences.	Total.	Total population 20-79 years of age.	Per cent. of total population, 20 to 79.	Per ct. of total number of persons in State prison.
United States.....	14	2	14	18	18	83	6	18	173	162,961	55.69	73.41
Italy.....	2	1	2	3	5	3	.....	.....	16	13,202	4.51	6.75
Ireland.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	31,274	10.69	2.11
Canada.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	1	.....	8	31,191	10.66	3.38
England.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	8	21,624	7.39	3.38
Sweden.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	9	6,448	2.20	3.66
Other countries.....	2	3	5	1	1	5	.....	1	18	25,892	8.89	7.31
Total.....	22	8	22	26	26	105	7	21	237	129,631 +162,961	100.00	100.00

The above table throws a different light upon the criminality of native and foreign-born whites. The natives of the United States 20 to 79 years of age, although only 55.69 per cent. of the population, show a criminality of 73.40 per cent., and the Italians, who presented what appeared to be a low criminality for minor offences, show a higher criminality than their corresponding share of population.

It must be borne in mind, however, that, as far as the foreign-born population is concerned, the figures are far too small to be conclusive; although it cannot be doubted that the native born furnish a much larger share of prisoners in the State prison than would appear to be their proportionate share according to population.

The table shows a marked difference between the natives and persons born in other countries. The figures which may be considered as valuable in ascertaining the proportion of prisoners in relation to the population of the same country of birth are only Ireland and Canada, where we find 42.5 and 15.7 for each 10,000 population 20 to 79 years of age, while the proportion of natives is only 27.8. It should be noted also that of the 454 prisoners born in the United

States only 183, or 40.3 per cent., were of native white parents; 40, or 8.8 per cent., were of mixed native and foreign parents; and the remainder of 231, or 50.9 per cent., were of foreign parentage.

On the other hand, an examination of the parentage of some of the other prisoners shows that the number of prisoners of Irish parentage is two and a half times larger than the number of prisoners born in Ireland. The number of prisoners of British-American parents increased from 49 to 70. The other figures are too small to warrant any conclusive interpretation. Farther inquiry shows that while the number of prisoners of Irish descent is 331, the number of Irish prisoners born in Ireland is only 133, while the number of Irish born is 35,038 as compared to 88,770, which is the total number of persons of Irish descent. Comparing these figures on a basis of per cent., we find that the number of prisoners of foreign Irish parents who were born in the United States is 198, or 59.62 per cent. of the total number of prisoners of Irish parentage, and the number of persons of Irish parents born in the United States is 53,818, or 60.63 per cent. of the total number of persons of Irish parents. Owing to the absence of any data concerning the age of native persons of Irish parentage, it is impossible to draw the conclusion that is borne out by the above figures, namely, that there is practically no difference in the criminality of persons of Irish descent whether born in the United States or not. But even the superficial observer knows, and the figures of the United States census for 1900 bear out the fact, that the proportion of adults is much smaller among the natives than among the foreign born, and consequently the number of prisoners who come from the adult class should be considerably smaller. Such is not the case with the population of Irish descent.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

With the growth of the cities and the constant changes in the relation between the child and the home and between the parents and the home, juvenile delinquency has increased astonishingly within the last decade and a half. Whether this increase is due to a more careful and timely dealing with the young offender, or whether it is due to an increase in criminal tendencies among juveniles, is still in the realm of disputable questions. True it is, however, that modern industrial condition and city congestion limit the free action of the child to an increasingly greater extent and place him daily face to face with obstacles and temptations which were not known a quarter of a century ago.

The figures relating to juvenile delinquency show Rhode Island to be one of the States in which juvenile delinquency is more prevalent in proportion to the population than in any other New England State, and higher than in any State in the Union, except the District of Columbia and Delaware.

NATIVITY AND RACE FACTORS.

TABLE XLVII.—RATIO OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ENUMERATED ON DATE OF CENSUS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1904 AND 1890.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.											
	June 30, 1904 (based on population of 1900).					June 1, 1890.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White.	Colored.		
			Total.	Native.	Foreign born.*				Total.	Native.	Foreign born.*	
Continental United States.....	46.8	13.1	29.7	31.8	18.4	36.0	10.8	23.5	25.0	15.9	25.4	
North Atlantic Division.....	83.1	20.3	48.6	54.2	29.8	65.7	19.3	39.6	44.9	21.4	216.4	
Maine.....	42.5	22.4	32.2	34.7	16.1	34.6	16.4	25.2	25.7	21.6	164.6	
New Hampshire.....	70.1	17.9	44.1	51.1	18.2	48.2	6.3	26.1	27.3	20.8	579.7	
Vermont.....	66.2	12.5	39.7	43.3	15.7	43.1	8.0	24.1	26.4	9.1	597.6	
Massachusetts.....	65.2	15.0	37.9	48.1	14.4	51.5	12.0	30.3	34.8	19.6	114.6	
Rhode Island.....	147.3	21.1	76.6	95.0	37.4	139.9	19.7	72.2	94.0	24.5	340.0	
Connecticut.....	94.2	60.3	67.8	74.3	49.7	110.9	57.3	75.5	92.0	26.2	561.6	
New York.....	130.5	30.3	77.8	89.4	45.4	93.8	29.2	59.4	71.1	26.8	211.1	
New Jersey.....	56.1	13.0	28.4	32.4	15.6	73.1	11.2	38.6	44.5	19.5	142.7	
Pennsylvania.....	45.6	7.5	23.2	24.6	16.1	33.7	9.8	17.7	18.7	12.9	220.5	

*Rep. Pris. & Juv. Del., 1904.

The above table shows that in the 14 years from 1890 to 1904 the number of male juvenile delinquents has increased from 139 to 147.3 in 100,000 population, and the female juvenile delinquents have increased from 19.7 to 21.1 in 100,000 population. It will also be noted that in every case the natives show a larger number of juvenile delinquents than the foreign born. These figures are both misleading and incomplete. To compare the number of juvenile delinquents of a native group which has a normal distribution of age with a group in which the proportion is abnormal, leads to mistaken conclusions which, as is the case with criminality, places certain groups of people far out of their proper position in statistical construction.

Since 1904 is so near 1905, for which we have correct statistical data of age, and since the changes of one year in delinquency could not be large enough to distort the result, let us consider the relation of native and foreign-born juvenile delinquents as related to the population of native and foreign-born juveniles. The ages of juveniles as recognized by the census reports are 7 to 21, but as these ages are not given separately in the State census, we shall use the ages of 5 to 20, which are near enough to our limit to be used as a basis.

TABLE XLVIII.—SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF NATIVE WHITE, FOREIGN WHITE AND COLORED.

NATIVITY AND COLOR.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.		JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.		JUVENILE DELIN- QUENTS IN 100,000 POPULATION.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Native white.....	57,553	54,400	235	36	430	66
Foreign white.....	10,369	10,849	42	8	405	73
Negro.....	1,082	1,186	33	2	3,050	169

The above table places the distribution of juvenile delinquency between native, foreign born and colored persons upon a different plane. It will be noted that the proportion of male juvenile delin-

quents of native born in the United States is not perceptibly higher than the proportion of male juvenile delinquents of foreign birth, while Table XLVII seems to show that the native delinquents are over two and a half times more numerous than the foreign delinquents.

In the case of females the foreign-born delinquents are actually more numerous in relation to juvenile population than the natives. The delinquency of the colored males seems very high, a fact that is borne out by Table XLVII, in which the whole of the negro population is taken as a basis. On the whole it may be said, therefore, that there is as marked difference in the delinquency of juveniles when considered from the standpoint of nativity, although if figures were available we might find, as we found in the case of adult prisoners, that the natives of foreign descent furnish a large per cent. of the juvenile delinquents and that the delinquency varies with the country of birth.

OCCUPATION.

In recent years there has been a widespread discussion of the immigration problem than in the industrial circles of the employee and employed. The vital point in the discussion has been the influence of immigrant labor upon employment and wages. It seems, however, that while employment and wages are of immediate importance, there still remains a more important problem to be considered, and that is the result of the competition between the foreign and native elements in terms of social advance and stratification and in terms of increased industrial efficiency of the older settlers and the filling of the vacuum created by their upward movement by a less assimilated and newer element.

In the study of occupation, will be considered the natives and the foreign born from the standpoint of industrial utility and efficiency, as they shift with the influx of immigrants, and from the standpoint of industrial competition within individual occupations and trades.

As men, women, and children represent three distinct classes of employees and their employment has a distinct cause in society with a distinct and far-reaching bearing upon its welfare, we shall treat the above-named subjects under the three different heads. We shall also try to show, as far as data will permit, the relationship that exists between the rate of employment of the three classes and their bearing upon industrial conditions.

The distribution of occupations in the last State census was taken on the basis of place of birth of parents and not by nativity of the workers. This method, while it has its advantages, has also its shortcomings, especially in a State in which the recent influx of immigration is so pronounced.

On the basis of parent nativity the wage earners of native parentage, as shown in Table XLIX, represent 34 per cent., or more than one-third of the wage earning population, and 36.32 per cent. of other English-speaking parentage, thus leaving a balance of 29.68 per cent. only persons of non-English nativity. The French Canadian and the Italian are the most numerous of the non-English-speaking races, making 18 per cent. of the total wage earners.

TABLE XLIX.—WAGE EARNERS BY RACE, SHOWING THE NUMBER AND THE PER CENT. OF EACH RACE TO THE TOTAL WAGE-EARNING POPULATION.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHERS.	Number of Wage Earners.	Per cent. to Total.
1 United States.....	76,175	34.00
2 Ireland.....	48,234	21.53
3 Canada (French).....	28,280	12.62
4 England.....	21,995	9.82
5 Italy.....	12,276	5.48
6 Scotland and Wales.....	5,806	2.59
7 Sweden.....	5,478	2.45
8 Canada (English).....	5,336	2.38
9 Germany.....	5,278	2.36
10 Portugal.....	3,830	1.71
11 Russia.....	2,693	1.20
12 Other Countries.....	8,567	3.86
Total.....	224,038	100.00

What the ethnic distribution by parentage was in previous censuses can not be ascertained, since the last census was the only one in which parentage instead of place of birth was used as a basis of classification.

OCCUPATION OF FEMALES.

As the data on occupation of the 1905 State census deals only with parent nativity in occupation, they are not as extensively applicable

to our study as they would otherwise be. But by combining the data of the Federal census with the data of the State census we gain a sufficiently wide range of statistical detail to warrant conclusions along the lines mentioned in the introductory paragraph of this chapter.

TABLE L.—PER CENT. OCCUPIED FEMALES IN 1905.

PARENTAGE.	AGES.						
	16 to 20 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 and over.
Native women, native parents.....	40.80	42.1	26.1	18.5	14.9	11.9	6.2
Native women, foreign parents.....	67.0	61.0	41.4	27.6	19.7	16.9	8.2
Foreign-born.....	77.6	57.6	30.6	20.4	15.8	10.9	6.7

The above figures show clearly the industrial utility of the three classes of population. The natives being more generally of a better class economically, show a smaller per cent. of persons employed as compared with the natives of foreign parents and the foreign born. We find an indication of the better economic condition of the natives also in the increase of the per cent. of employed women between the ages of 21 and 24 as compared with the per cent. employed between 16 and 20 years of age. This shows a better preparation for work and a larger probable period of physical development than among the other classes. It is seen also that the decrease in the per cent. of native women employed with the advance in age is gradual, while in the case of the natives of foreign parents and in the case of foreign born it is more abrupt, the largest decrease of this kind being among the foreign-born females. This may be due to three main causes: first, to the greater frequency of marriage among the natives of foreign parents and foreign born; second, to the more injurious and exhausting work done by the two classes, which would unfit them for work earlier in life than in the case of the natives; and third, the period of industrial activity among the natives of foreign

parents and the foreign born, begins much earlier than among the natives. This last reason seems to be a very important one, as the difference in the per cent. of employment, 40.8 per cent. of the natives, 67 per cent. for the natives of foreign parents, and 77.6 per cent. for the foreign born, between the ages of 16-20, clearly indicate the truth of this last cause. Between the age period of 16 to 20 and 65 and over, there is a decrease of 34.6 per cent. for the natives, 58.8 per cent. for the natives of foreign parents, and 70.9 for the foreign born.

The usual contention is that the employment of women is more frequent in cities than in country districts, and to a certain extent this is correct. But in this State, as in other industrial States where the villages have been transformed into industrial centers, this does not hold true.

TABLE LI.—PER CENT. OF FEMALES OCCUPIED IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., BY NATIVITY.

	16 to 20 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 and over.
Native of native parents.....	44.1	44.9	31.2	22.7	13.6
Native of foreign parents.....	68.3	63.6	43.5	28.8	18.8
Foreign-born.....	75.6	58.3	31.3	21.6	13.7

In the case of the natives of native parents we find only a slight increase of the per cent. employed in Providence as compared with the per cent. of employed women of the same nativity throughout the whole State, and the same condition prevails in the case of the natives of foreign parents. The figures concerning the foreign born, however, show a decrease in the first age period and an increase in all other age periods.

The partial explanation of this condition may be found in the fact that the city requires a more skilled and better adapted type of female labor, and for this reason will employ more women who have a knowledge of English language and are acquainted with American

ways, while the foreign and unskilled women will find employment in the country districts of this State, requiring an unskilled hand and mind. We find, also, that the per cent. of female employment in the city is less variable with age than it is in the case of the State as a whole, and this is due to the higher marriage rate in the country districts and the quality of work in the cities, which, on the average, requires larger preparation, higher skill, and yields better wages. Such influences as these would tend to increase the period of single life among city women workers and the period of industrial utility would be longer.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN WAGE EARNERS FROM 1885 TO 1905.

With the changes in the character of the ethnic composition of the population comes a change in the distribution of occupations. In the opening chapter of this study we discussed the increase in the foreign born and the native of foreign parents, showing that a very large increase in the absolute number of persons of foreign parents has taken place within the last twenty years. In the following pages it will be shown what changes have recently taken place in the distribution of occupations by nativity of workers.

TABLE LII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN 1905, 1895, AND 1885, ACCORDING TO SEX AND PARENT NATIVITY.

	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total.....	224,038	160,721	63,317	178,861	122,676	56,185	201,921	97,688	104,233
Native parents..	76,175	57,311	18,864	106,371	72,137	34,234	126,047	62,453	63,598
Foreign parents.	147,863	103,410	44,453	72,490	50,539	21,951	75,874	35,235	40,635

TABLE LIII.—PER CENT. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN 1905, 1895, AND 1885, ACCORDING TO PARENT NATIVITY AND SEX.

	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Native parents..	34.00	35.66	29.79	59.47	58.80	60.93	62.72	63.93	61.01
Foreign parents.	66.00	64.34	70.21	40.53	41.20	39.07	37.58	36.07	38.99
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The classification by parentage shows that in 1905 about two-thirds of the workers were of foreign parentage and only one-third was of native. In 1895 about two-fifths of the working people were of foreign parents and in 1885 about the same proportion (38.99 per cent).

It is evident that the change has come largely in the last ten years. This does not necessarily mean that the increase in the foreign element has come so largely within the same period, but simply that there are added forces of working persons who in the previous periods were too young to work.

While in 1885 we have only 37.58 per cent. of foreign born workers, in 1905 they increased to 62.42 per cent.

Table LIII also shows the vast increase in foreign women workers that has taken place in the twenty years preceding the last State census. From a little over one-third, 36.07 per cent., the women workers increased very slightly (39.07 per cent.) in 1895, but in the next period the foreign women form almost two-thirds of the female working force of this State (64.34 per cent.).

An interesting phase of the above tables is shown in the distribution of male and female workers in the three censuses considered.

TABLE LIV. SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF MALES AND FEMALES OF EACH NATIVITY, AS GIVEN IN THE THREE LAST STATE CENSUSES, 1885-1905.

	1905.		1895.		1885.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total.....	71.74	28.26	68.58	31.42	48.87	51.13
Native parents.....	75.25	24.75	67.82	32.18	49.55	50.45
Foreign parents.....	69.94	30.06	71.10	28.90	46.34	53.66

The above figures show how radical a change in the distribution of males and females occupied as related to nativity has taken place within the ten years that elapsed from the 1885 to the 1905 census. It seems that the first period had a larger female working population than either the males of that period or the females of the other two periods. It should be borne in mind, however, that in the case of females the census of 1885 included, besides the persons employed in gainful occupations, all persons keeping house. This would naturally make the figures wholly incomparable with the figures for the last two censuses when housewifery was not considered a gainful occupation. If we consider only the last two censuses we find that while the proportion of native women employed has decreased, the proportion of women of foreign parents has increased.

TABLE LV.—SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS, IN RHODE ISLAND, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER, FOR 1885, 1895, AND 1905.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	United States.....	76,175	57,311	18,864	106,371	72,137	34,234	126,047	62,453	63,594
Irish.....	48,234	30,682	17,552	22,243	14,149	8,094	36,102	15,150	20,952
England, Scotland and Wales.....	27,801	19,934	7,867	16,722	12,203	4,519	17,786	9,067	8,719
Canada.....	33,616	20,740	12,876	18,949	12,669	6,280	12,995	6,282	6,713
Germany.....	5,278	3,976	1,302	2,487	1,964	523	2,338	1,382	956
Other Countries.....	32,934	25,912	7,022	12,089	9,554	2,535	6,653	3,354	3,299
Total.....	224,038	160,721	63,317	178,861	122,676	56,185	201,925	97,688	104,233

A closer conception of the distribution of wage earners according to nativity may perhaps be gained from the above table, which shows the distribution of wage earners of six parentage groups as related to the total number of wage earners in the years 1885, 1895, and 1905.

Owing to the inclusion of housewives in the figures for 1885 it may be wise to consider the changes of only the last ten years. The above table shows a very decided reduction in the per cent. of wage earners of native parents in favor of the other groups of workers. It is also clear that while the workers of English speaking parents, with the exception of the Irish, have been reduced in proportion, the workers of non-English speaking parentage have made considerable headway.

When we consider the male workers alone, it is found that there has been a decline in the proportion of workers from 1885 to 1905 which reduced the per cent. from 63.93 per cent. to 35.65 per cent. On the other hand the per cent. of male workers of English speaking parentage has steadily increased. The largest increase, however, is shown by the male workers of non-English speaking fathers.

Owing to the differences in the classifications used in the different State censuses it has been impossible to compare the figures on a more specific basis, but it should be borne in mind that under "*Other Countries*," are included the classes of newer immigrants who have only recently settled in Rhode Island, and it is interesting to note that while in the case of the women workers of English speaking parentage the increase in the proportion of women workers has kept pace or even exceeded the increase in the proportion of male workers of the same parentage, as is the case with persons of Irish and Canadian parentage, in the case of the newer immigrants and their children the proportion of women workers is far below that shown by the male workers. The reasons for this may be found in the comparatively smaller number of females of working age among the newer immigrants, and perhaps to the more domestic habits of the newer groups of foreigners who have recently come into this State.

RHODE ISLAND AND OTHER NEW ENGLAND STATES
IN RELATION TO FEMALE OCCUPATION.

By comparing Rhode Island female employment we find that in all three nativity classes of population between the ages of 16 and 20 years this State has a higher per cent. of employed than any other State in New England. But with advanced age Rhode Island shows a constant decrease in the per cent. of persons employed as compared with the per cent. of employed women of the same age class in other States.

TABLE LVII.—SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF NATIVE BORN, NATIVE OF FOREIGN PARENTS AND FOREIGN BORN FEMALES GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	16 to 20 years of age.			21 to 24 years of age.			25 to 34 years of age.			35 to 44 years of age.			45 to 54 years of age.			55 to 64 years of age.			65 years of age and over.			Age Unknown.		
	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.	Native of Parents.	Foreign Parents.	Foreign.
Continental, United States	20.8	40.0	56.8	21.3	37.8	41.5	13.9	22.5	19.8	11.6	15.0	13.0	11.5	12.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	9.8	7.8	7.7	6.2	15.2	25.1	26.3
North Atlantic Division	32.5	52.1	66.0	31.6	47.8	48.6	19.8	29.2	24.7	14.4	19.1	16.8	12.5	15.1	14.3	11.0	12.5	11.2	6.9	8.2	6.8	19.2	28.6	36.1
New England.	32.2	56.0	72.7	37.6	57.2	57.7	25.3	38.1	31.7	18.4	25.2	20.9	15.2	18.8	16.1	12.6	15.1	11.7	7.2	8.6	6.8	21.6	35.9	39.5
Maine	27.8	41.5	65.0	33.6	44.3	50.5	21.2	28.0	26.6	14.7	18.2	16.8	13.1	15.6	14.2	12.0	12.9	11.1	8.1	7.5	6.3	18.4	(1)	26.7
New Hampshire	31.6	54.8	70.6	37.9	54.7	59.7	25.3	37.4	35.3	19.2	28.0	25.0	15.9	20.7	18.0	13.8	17.5	13.3	9.0	12.2	8.2	31.4	(1)	(1)
Vermont	30.7	37.8	48.3	31.6	39.8	53.7	18.1	25.7	17.6	13.2	17.3	13.0	11.8	14.7	11.6	11.7	12.2	11.0	7.5	8.3	5.6	21.6	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	32.6	55.0	74.4	40.6	59.2	60.8	29.5	40.5	34.3	21.2	27.1	22.6	16.9	20.1	17.3	13.0	15.9	12.3	6.2	8.4	6.9	20.9	30.4	37.7
Rhode Island	40.8	67.0	77.6	42.1	61.0	57.6	26.1	41.4	30.6	18.5	27.6	20.4	14.9	19.7	15.8	11.9	16.9	10.9	6.2	8.2	6.7	18.6	(1)	(1)
Connecticut	35.1	60.3	68.7	35.9	57.6	49.8	22.3	35.6	24.1	16.0	22.6	15.9	14.0	16.8	13.0	12.1	15.0	10.3	7.4	9.8	6.7	23.1	(1)	60.0

This steady relative decrease in the proportion of women employed in this State indicates, aside from certain social differences with the advance in age, is undoubtedly due to a demand for cheap unskilled young female workers unequalled in any other New England State.

CONJUGAL CONDITION—EMPLOYMENT.

Neither the United States census for 1900 or the special report on Statistics of Women at Work give the conjugal condition of the women workers by States. The figures of the State census, however, show the per cent. of married women, 15 to 45 years of age, employed according to number of children.

TABLE LVIII.—MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE, ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

MOTHERS OF—	NATIVE BORN.					FOREIGN BORN.				
	Total married.	Employed.	Per cent.	Unemployed.	Per cent.	Total married.	Employed.	Per cent.	Unemployed.	Per cent.
No children.....	10,447	1,858	17.79	8,589	82.21	5,753	1,398	24.30	4,355	75.70
1 child.....	8,591	1,093	12.72	7,498	87.28	5,396	833	15.44	4,563	84.56
2 children.....	6,464	634	9.81	5,830	90.19	5,023	569	11.33	4,454	88.67
3 ".....	4,004	360	8.99	3,644	91.01	4,020	346	8.61	3,674	91.39
4 ".....	2,439	208	8.53	2,231	91.47	3,166	267	8.43	2,899	91.57
5 ".....	1,647	147	8.93	1,500	91.07	2,498	183	7.33	2,315	92.67
6 ".....	1,130	64	5.66	1,066	94.34	2,007	96	4.78	1,911	95.22
7 ".....	799	53	6.63	746	93.37	1,495	90	6.02	1,405	93.98
8 ".....	467	30	6.42	437	93.58	1,175	58	4.94	1,117	95.06
9 ".....	291	24	8.25	267	91.75	823	38	4.62	785	95.38
10 ".....	247	18	7.29	229	92.71	588	31	5.27	557	94.73
11 ".....	96	5	5.21	91	94.79	354	14	3.95	340	96.05
12 ".....	83	4	4.82	79	95.18	291	13	4.47	278	95.53
13 ".....	34	3	8.82	31	91.18	156	2	1.28	154	98.72
14 ".....	14	2	14.29	12	85.71	97	3	3.09	94	96.91
15 ".....	10	1	10.00	9	90.00	56	1	1.79	55	98.21
16 children and over..	13	3	23.08	10	76.92	62	2	3.23	60	96.77
Total.....	36,776	4,507	12.26	32,269	87.74	32,960	3,944	11.97	29,016	88.03

The data contained in this table are by no means sufficiently comprehensive to give a clear idea of the number of married women employed according to nativity, as only two classes are used instead of the three which are being used by the federal census.

The number of women workers married is also insufficient because it neglects a large number of persons widowed and divorced who are employed in this State, whose work is probably of the least remunerative, and whose compensation must meet a larger demand on account

of the often single-handed care of a family of children. By comparing the per cent. of native married women employed with the per cent. of the foreign born women employed, we find that there are 12.26 per cent. of the former and 11.97 per cent. of the latter. If we compare the percentage of the native women with that of the foreign born according to number of children we find that the differences increase with the increase in the number of children, and that there are a larger number of native women with many children at work than among the foreign born. This fact explains partly the more even distribution of female workers according to age among the natives since we find a large number at work after marriage and for a longer period of time. Whether this shows also a lower economic condition among the native married women, is not safe to assume.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS.

We have mentioned in passing, the changes that take place in the ethnic distribution of occupations with the change in ethnic composition of the population, and particularly the working population. By comparing the number of persons of native parents with those of foreign parents engaged in lucrative occupations in the period covered by the last three censuses we find a very marked increase of the latter and a decided decrease of the former.

TABLE LIX, EMPLOYED PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, FROM 1885 TO 1905.

	1885.			1895.			1905.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Native parents.....	34.0	35.6	29.7	59.4	58.8	60.9	62.4	63.9	61.0
Foreign parents.....	66.0	64.4	70.3	40.6	41.2	39.1	37.6	36.1	39.0

The above table shows a decrease of from 62.4 per cent. of the employed persons of native parents to 34 per cent., while the em-

ployed persons of foreign parents have increased from 37.6 per cent. to 66 per cent., and the actual increase in the twenty-year period of the population of foreign parentage has been from 52.40 to 64.44 per cent. This is due to a different age distribution caused by a longer residence of the foreign persons in this country with their possible increase in the number of children who have reached a working age, and to the lowering in the working age of the workers owing to a change in the economic position of the changing factors. Certain it is, also, that the women of foreign parentage enter more readily into profitable occupations than they did twenty years ago, as the figures in the above table pointedly show (39 per cent. in 1885, and 70.3 per cent. in 1905).

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS BY PARENTAGE.

One of the most interesting phases of occupation from the standpoint of race, nationality, and parentage is the distribution of workers in the different occupational groups. Table XC at the end of this work shows the distribution of occupations among the twelve parentage groups, which have been used as a basis for the purposes of this study.

Tables LXX to LXXXII show the distribution of wage earners according to the twenty-four occupational groups. The same facts are more clearly shown in the diagrams which follow this chapter. If we analyze the more important occupational groups we find that the workers of foreign parentage of longer standing in this State have come to control more and more the better paid occupations and the lines of activity which demand longer training. We find, for example, that the persons of American parentage control almost four-fifths (78.90 per cent.) of the banking occupations in the State, and more than one-half of the clerical occupations (58.16 per cent.). The same condition prevails in the professional service group, where the Americans control more than three-fifths of the total number of persons engaged in this group of occupations. On the other hand the more recent immigrants show a much larger number of work-

ers in the occupational groups which are the least remunerative and the least skilled. This is shown by Table LX, which indicates the best occupational rank held by each parentage group of workers as related to the total number of workers and in relation to the different occupation groups. The countries are arranged in decreasing order of importance as to number of workers. The latin figures indicate the order of importance of each particular group of workers as related to each occupational group.

It will be noted in Table LX that the workers of native parentage stand first in the following occupations: Agents and salespeople, agricultural pursuits, apprentices and helpers, bankers and brokers, building trades, clerical work, domestic and personal service, professional service, and a number of other occupational groups that involve considerable training, organization, and a higher social and economic standing. The Irish, although second in number of workers, hold the first place among the workers on apparel, as laborers, and among the dealers in liquors and beverages. They hold their own among the workers in the other occupational groups, except as bankers and brokers, where they hold the fourth place, and in the trades connected with lumber and food. The workers of French-Canadian parentage, although third in importance as a group, hold the first place in the manufacture of textiles and second place in the occupations related to the trade in liquors and beverages and lumber. They occupy the sixth and seventh places, respectively, in the jewelry occupations and the trades unspecified. The workers of English parentage are more numerous in the better paid and more skilled trades, and have few workers in the poorly paid and unskilled trades. The workers of Italian parentage show a condition opposite to that of the workers of English parentage. They are most numerous, however, as government employees, but this should not be interpreted as a large control of the highly paid governmental occupations. They are employed as the cheapest kind of labor on street cleaning and construction and other unskilled work. They are least numerous as clerks, hotel and restaurant keepers, in transportation, and professional service. Workers of Scotch and Welsh parents seem to be particularly attracted by clerical work, government employment, manufacturers of baser metals, printing and publishing, and miscellaneous manufacture. They are not attracted by the trades connected with the making of articles of apparel, jewelry, liquors, unskilled labor, lumber and its manufacture, and transportation, and seem to be averse to occupation involving general trade. Swedes and their children are most numerous in do-

mestic and personal service and as workers in the manufacture of baser metals. They are also attracted by the building and lumber trades. They are least commonly found in the commercial occupations and in the manufacture of textiles. English Canadians and their children are most numerous in clerical work as bankers and brokers and, what seems odd, in domestic and personal service. They are least numerous as workers in the production of food, or jewelry workers, as merchants and dealers, as workers on articles of apparel, and in very small numbers in agricultural pursuits. The workers of German parentage are most numerous as jewelry workers and in occupations related to liquors and beverages. They are seldom found in professional service, as merchants or dealers, or other trades. The Portuguese have a special attraction towards agricultural pursuits and are also very commonly found as unskilled laborers. They hold a very small place as skilled and trained workers. The workers of Russian parentage are mostly of Jewish descent and hold a very prominent place among the merchants and dealers of the State. They are also found often as workers on articles of apparel, as jewelry workers, and as agents and salespeople. It is interesting that they are not represented as bankers and brokers.

On the whole it may be said that this table shows clearly a tendency on the part of the workers of foreign parentage to control the better occupations according to industrial condition of the country of birth and the length of time that the particular nativity group has been in this State.

CHANGES OF OCCUPATION, BY SEX AND NATIVITY, FROM 1885 TO
1905.

It has been shown in the preceding section of this bulletin that a large increase in the number and proportion of workers of foreign parentage has taken place in the last twenty years. Tables LXXI to LXXXII show that this increase in the number of workers of foreign parentage has been steady and that the increase in the number of female workers has more than kept pace with the male workers.

The tendency towards increase in the number of employees of foreign parentage seems to be very general, but certain occupations seem to have gained more than others. In manufacture of textiles, the workers of foreign parents seem to have gained almost complete control, rising from 50.8 per cent. in 1885 to 84.2 per cent. in 1905. In the occupations connected with liquor and beverages the increase has been still greater, rising from 37.9 per cent. in 1885 to 88.3 per cent. in 1905. This gain was largely made by persons of Irish parents, who seem to have gone into these occupations in the largest numbers. Clerical work appears to have a special attraction to foreigners and their children, as they have increased from 9.3 per cent. in 1885 to 41.9 per cent. in 1905.

Whether this is due to the greater ease with which such work is obtained in this country, and the esteem that such work enjoys in the home countries, cannot be questioned. The principle that applies to clerical work also applies to professional service, where the workers of foreign parentage have increased from 13.4 per cent. in 1885 to 15.2 per cent. in 1895 and 39.2 per cent. in 1905, the rapid increase in the last ten years being probably due to the longer period necessary for the training in these occupations.

The increase in the number of persons of foreign parents in agricultural pursuits is one of the important movements in this State. They have increased from 20.0 per cent. of the total number of persons in this class of occupation in 1885 to 41.4 per cent. in 1905. That this State needs this class of workers for the regeneration of its farming industries has long been recognized, and the figures are encouraging. The occupations relating to commerce show also a large increase in the number of workers of foreign parents.

FEMALE WORKERS OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

While the entrance of female workers of foreign parents into gainful occupations has been at about the same rate as that of the males in specific occupations, the females have shown some special tendencies. While the male workers have increased from 16.0 per cent. in

1885 to 49.4 per cent. in 1905, in the agents and salesmen group of occupation the females have increased from 12.1 per cent. in 1885 to 65.3 per cent. in 1905. In the agricultural pursuits and clerical work the same fact is apparent from table LXXVI.

In the miscellaneous manufacture and in transportation the females have show a similar tendency to increase at a greater rate than the males in the same occupational groups.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS BY SPECIFIC PARENTAGE.

Tables LXXVIII to LXXXII, at the end of this bulletin, show the trend of the recent changes in the occupational composition of the working population of this State. In order to indicate more clearly the specific changes that have taken place in the six most important parentage groups as related to the twenty-four occupational groups, let us consider each nativity group in order of its numerical importance.

AMERICAN PARENTAGE.

In 1885, the largest number of workers engaged in gainful occupations was found in domestic and personal service, but this occupation decreased from 34.49 per cent. of the total number of persons occupied in 1885 to 10.49 per cent. in 1905. The largest number of these persons being women. In the manufacture of textiles the proportion deceased from 13.49 per cent. in 1885 to 11.11 per cent. in 1905.

The occupation of the higher class in point of wages, social standing and education, have followed, however, the opposite trend. They have shown a steady increase in the proportion of workers in these groups of occupation. This is particularly manifest in clerical work, professional service, brokers and bankers, and to a certain extent the building trades. These facts bear out our earlier contention that the increase in foreign elements pushes the older settlers into the higher occupations.

FEMALES.

From the figures in Table LXXVIII it is apparent that the women of American parentage have largely given up the domestic service, but as all housekeepers were considered gainfully occupied in the 1885 census, the comparison is accurate only between the two last censuses, where a considerable decrease is shown (34.32 per cent. in 1895 and 24.22 in 1905). There has been a decided increase all along the line of various occupations, but particularly in agriculture, clerical work, the building trades, government employment, jewelry manufacture, and professional service. In the textile industries there was a considerable increase between 1885 and 1895 (13.63 per cent. to 28.74 per cent.), but the last State census shows a decrease from 28.78 per cent. to 21.48 per cent.

This decrease is undoubtedly due to the rapid increase of foreign female workers and the larger opportunities offered to native women in other occupations.

IRISH PARENTAGE.

The largest occupational groups among workers of Irish parentage is found in the textile industries and in domestic and personal service. In each case, however, the rise of the groups is due to the large number of women workers of Irish parentage employed in these occupational groups. If we consider the males alone we find that next in importance to the textile industries is the manufacture of the baser metals. Both in the textile industries and in domestic service there has been a decided decrease in the proportion of workers, as compared to the preceding census year.

The main increases in the proportion of workers in the various occupational groups have taken place in the following occupational groups: Agents and salespeople, workers on articles of apparel, building trades, clerical work, jewelry, manufacture of baser metals, and professional service. It is interesting to note that the proportion of workers of Irish parentage shows a material decrease in the agricultural pursuits and as merchants and dealers.

FEMALES.

The main increase in the proportion of female workers in specific occupational groups may be found in the following occupations: Agents and salespeople, where the proportion has increased from .11 per cent. in 1885 to 4.66 per cent. in 1905; workers on apparel, with an increase from 1.74 per cent. in 1885 to 9.43 per cent. in 1905; clerical work with a per cent. of 4.09 in 1885 as compared to 8.01 per cent. in 1905; jewelry, where the increase from 1885 to 1905 was from 0.14 per cent. of the total number of workers to 4.16 per cent.; manufacture of textiles, with 36.99 per cent. of the female workers in 1905 as compared with 12.40 per cent. in 1885; professional service with, 3.23 per cent. in 1905 as compared with 0.34 per cent. for the same occupational groups in 1885.

A closer examination of the figures show that the female workers have increased very largely in the lesser paid occupations, while the male workers show a larger increase in the better paid occupations and trades.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND WELSH PARENTAGE.

The two most important occupational groups, from the standpoint of the English, Scotch, and Welsh parentage workers, are textile industries and the manufacture of the baser metals. In the case of the former (34.60 per cent. for 1905), the large proportion is due mainly to the women employed in these industries, and in the latter case to the large number of men workers present. Other smaller increases in the proportion of occupational groups, are in the jewelry trades, miscellaneous manufacture, transportation, and agents and dealers. In domestic and personal service a decrease from 36.41 per cent. in 1885 to 6.08 per cent. in 1905 is shown by the figures, as the figures on this occupational group for 1885 are not comparable, the decrease from 10.11 per cent. in 1895 to 6.08 per cent. in 1905 should only be considered.

FEMALES.

The largest group of female workers of this nativity group is to be found in the textile industries. As this nativity group contains three different classes of population, which cannot be classified owing to absence of figures for 1885 and 1895, according to specific place of birth, the figures are of no value outside of the broader comparison with the other nativity groups. The increase in the textile industries in the twenty years that elapsed between the three censuses has not been continuous. In 1885 we have only 24.63 of the women workers employed in the textile industries; in 1895, we find 56.16 per cent.; and in 1905, they constitute only 54.53 per cent. of the total female workers of this group. As the figures for 1885 are not comparable for reasons stated above, we must rely upon the figures for 1895 and 1905, which show a decrease in the proportion of females in the textile industries.

The females in domestic and personal service show a decrease from 27.37 per cent. in 1895 to 13.04 per cent. in 1905. On the other hand there is a pronounced increase in the proportion of female workers as agents and salespeople, workers on articles of apparel, clerical work, jewelry industries, manufacturers in miscellaneous establishments, and professional service. It is clear that the women of this nativity group began to enter the trades only after 1885, and that they have become to a very large extent factory workers as is shown by the large proportion in the textile industries (54.53 per cent.); manufacture of apparel (6.66 per cent.); jewelry (3.20 per cent.) etc.; and that another large group has remained in domestic service.

CANADIAN PARENTAGE.

It is to be regretted that the figures for the three census periods considered in this section are not comparable by French and English-Canadian parentage, since such a classification is necessary for a proper interpretation of the figures. As shown in Table LXXX, the largest number of persons of Canadian parentage are employed

in the textile industries, where 42.95 per cent. of the total number of persons employed were found. If we compare the percentages, we find that there has been only a slight increase in the 20 years separating the three censuses considered. If, however, we should leave out of consideration the housekeepers, we would probably find that there has been a decrease in the proportions of workers of Canadian descent, rather than an increase as shown by the figures. This is well shown when we consider only the male workers, where we find that in 1885 there were 41.34 per cent. and 36.30 per cent. in 1905 in the textile industries. When we consider the figures for 1895 and 1905 we find that there has also been a decrease in the proportion of persons in domestic and personal service, in the agricultural pursuits and a slight decrease among laborers. The increases in various occupational groups have been very slight and are only the natural results of the slow upward movement of this class of population.

FEMALES.

Among the female workers of this nativity group the most radical change took place in the building trades, where a large number of women are at present employed, while there were very few employed in previous census years. In domestic and personal service there has been a decided decrease from 21.32 per cent. in 1895 to 9.99 per cent. in 1905. The only other important change has taken place in the textile industries, where the decrease in the proportion of workers has been from 62.13 per cent. in 1895 to 53.66 per cent. in 1905.

Generally speaking, the changes in the occupations of this nativity group are very slight, and this is due mainly to the newness of this element in Rhode Island, as is shown by the statistics of Canadian population, which is as follows: 18,584 in 1885, 26,627 in 1895, and 31,569 in 1905, for French Canadians, and 6,429 in 1895 and 7,932 in 1905 for English Canadians, the figures for 1885 being included in the figures given for French Canadians.

GERMAN PARENTAGE.

As in all the other nativity groups, the Germans show a larger proportion of workers in textile industries than in any other occupation, and like the workers of Canadian parentage the workers of German parentage show, between 1885 and 1905, an increase in the proportion of employed in the textile industries. There is, however, a decided decrease in the proportion of textile workers between 1895 and 1905 (26.86 per cent. and 21.09 per cent.). Another important decrease has taken place in domestic and personal service, which is especially pronounced in the case of female workers. The main increase has taken place in the liquors and beverages, jewelry manufacture, clerical work, and agents and salespeople occupational groups.

FEMALES.

The female workers show practically similar changes to those indicated by the figures for the total group of workers of German parentage. The most important decrease in the proportion of female workers has taken place in domestic and personal service, which shows 44.55 per cent. in 1895 and 18.28 per cent. in 1905. Increases have taken place in almost all other occupational groups, but especially pronounced are the increases in professional service (1.15 per cent. in 1895 and 5.07 per cent. in 1905.); jewelry industries (0.21 per cent. in 1885 to 7.83 per cent. in 1905); in clerical work, (0.00 per cent. in 1885 to 6.53 per cent. in 1905); workers on articles of apparel (1.99 per cent. in 1885 to 10.67 per cent. in 1905) and agents and sales people (0.31 per cent. in 1885 to 5.68 per cent. in 1905).

On the whole, the increase, both among male and female workers, show a more even distribution of occupation and a general tendency to enter upon skilled occupations.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

It is to be regretted that the figures for 1885 are so incomplete as to make comparison between a larger number of nativity groups im-

possible. It may be granted, however, that the groups included under the head of other countries contains the largest number of newly arrived immigrants and persons of such nativity groups which have been least adjusted to American conditions owing either to their recent arrival or to social conditions peculiar to their groups. This heterogeneous group shows the same conditions as most of the others in the way of occupational distribution, but such skilled and highly paid labor as professional service, clerical work, jewelry manufacture, bankers and brokers, and others show a very small proportion of workers as compared with laborers and textile manufacture. The most radical changes have taken place in the following groups of occupations: in agricultural pursuits 8.40 per cent. in 1885, 10.79 in 1895, and 5.78 per cent. in 1905; in building trades a decrease from 5.65 per cent. in 1885 to 3.71 per cent. in 1905 has taken place; in domestic and personal service we find the usual decrease from 15.73 per cent. in 1895 to 9.38 per cent. in 1905. It is interesting to note that the proportion of laborers has increased from 3.20 per cent. in 1885 to 12.78 per cent. in 1905, a fact that bears out the contention that this heterogeneous nativity group contains a large number of the less adjusted classes of workers. What is true concerning the unskilled labor group is true of the textile industries, where we find in 1885 only 8.72 per cent. and in 1905 24.64 per cent., or almost one-fourth of the total number of workers.

FEMALES.

In the case of the females we find that until 1895 there was only a small proportion of workers in other than domestic service work, and in this case, as has been stated, the housewives are included. Beginning with 1895 the distribution is more even and extends over a larger number of occupational groups.

The most important increases in the proportion of female workers between 1895 and 1905 have taken place in the following occupations: Agents and salespeople (0.87 per cent. in 1895 to 3.18 per cent. in 1905); clerical work (0.16 per cent. in 1895 to 2.26 per cent.

in 1905): jewelry workers (0.75 per cent. in 1895 to 4.61 per cent. in 1905); textile industries (25.01 per cent. in 1895 to 42.22 per cent. in 1905); and in industries not specified (0.00 per cent. in 1895 to 3.24 per cent. in 1905.).

It is clear from the above that there there has been a double movement among the workers of this large nativity group; one movement in the direction of the more skilled occupations and another from the domestic service into the factories and into the unskilled trades.

In the twenty-four classes of occupations as divided by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, the changes that have taken place indicate two clearly defined tendencies. In the first place, the natives of native parents have gone into the better paid and more skilled occupations, while the persons of foreign parents have taken the places at the bottom of the scale. We find that the classes of occupations designated as agents, salespeople, bankers, brokers, government employees, jewelers, gold and silversmiths, professional service and transportation have been increasingly filled by natives of native parents while the occupations of the less skilled trades have been filled more commonly by persons of foreign parentage.

The figures clearly show that such immigrants as the English and German have followed very nearly the same trend as the natives of native parents only to a lesser degree, while the Canadian and the other newer immigrants have preferred the humbler places in the occupations of the State. The textile industries and the domestic and personal service, which are the least remunerative and the least skilled, have been vacated by the natives of native parents, and the natives of foreign parents and particularly the foreign born have taken their places.

But while this process of displacement of the persons of native parentage by persons of foreign parentage in the lower occupations is going on, a process more interesting and a struggle more uplifting is going on among the persons of foreign parents for the better places in the industries of the State. In the better paid occupations there has been a steady increase in proportion of persons of foreign par-

entage at the same time that the immigrants of recent arrival into the country and State are filling the lower positions and pushing the persons of native parents and the older arrivals upward in the scale of industrial efficiency and economic welfare.

We find, for example, that in professional service the per cent. of persons of foreign parentage has increased since 1885 from 13.4 per cent to 39.2 per cent; in banking and brokerage, from 4.7 per cent. to 21.1 per cent; in agency and salesmanship, from 16.6 per cent. to 53 per cent. of the total persons employed in those occupations. At the same time the per cent. of unskilled laborers has increased from 70.6 per cent. in 1885 to 80.0 per cent. of the total laborers in the State in 1905; in the manufacture of textiles from 50.8 per cent. to 84.2 per cent. in the same class of workers. This double trend is due on the one hand to the constant and increasing influx of unskilled immigrants, and on the other to the opportunities which are offered to them here in the preparation of their children for better places in the industrial scale of this community.

This is more clearly emphasized by a comparison between the industrial condition of the immigrants who have been here for a longer period of time and the immigrants who only within the last few years have been coming to this country and State. We find, for example, that the English, Irish, and Germans have more commonly persons of that birth in the skilled occupations and that this has been a process of evolution going on within the last twenty years of which the statistics at hand give evidence. The persons employed in the lower occupations draw most of their constituency from Canadian and other parentage, and who, as shown by the statistics of population, have been here in large numbers only for a short period.

The statistical consistency of these facts is of remarkable significance, both as a guarantee that immigration at the present time does not necessarily mean acute competition for the lower-waged job, and also because, in the progress that persons of foreign parentage are making, this State offers a field of industrial opportunity that can not be questioned.

CHILD LABOR.

When this study was undertaken the legislation relative to child labor was inadequate as compared to other States. This condition has changed considerably within the last two years, and for this reason it was deemed advisable to abandon this part of the study as referring to a condition which has been completely changed since 1905, when the last census was taken.

OWNERSHIP OF FARMS AND HOMES.

One of the most reliable measures of permanent settlement and independent economic conditions may be found in the proportion of home and farm ownership. This is particularly true of small industrial communities, where land is still available in sections that are within easy reach of industrial centres.

FARM OWNERSHIP.

In considering the aggregate population of the New England States we find that farm ownership is found only in 75.48 per cent. of the total number of farmers, a figure that is lower than in any other of the New England States, and this condition applies not only to the aggregate farming population, but to the persons born in the United States, whose condition can perhaps more fairly be compared with the conditions of the same class of population in the other New England States.

The foreign-born group of farmers which shows the smallest per cent. of ownership is the group classed as other countries. It is interesting to note that in Vermont and in Rhode Island this group shows the lowest proportion of ownership. The highest per cent. of farm ownership in Rhode Island is shown by the Austro-Hungarians, a comparatively new populational element coming from an eminently agricultural country. The most striking fact apparent from the above table is that in every group of population Rhode Island shows a lower per cent. of ownership than any of the other States in New England.

Whether this condition is due to the common practice of combining farming with work in the factory, which makes the farmer a secondary and unimportant occupation, or whether it is due to economic conditions inherent in the quality of the soil, the type of farming,

and the recent changes in the form of ownership from an older class to a newer class of population, cannot be definitely stated. Certain it is that a radical change in the agriculture of this State is going on and that more serious changes and progress are needed.

TABLE LXI, SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP OF FARMS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF OWNERS.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.	PER CENT. FARMS OWNED.					
	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Maine.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.
Aggregate.....	90.15	83.25	93.89	87.16	75.48	85.63
United States (or Unknown).....	91.03	84.67	94.00	88.55	79.02	86.59
Austro-Hungary.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	82.14	80.00	87.88
Canada, (English).....	81.15	76.20	92.62	72.44	53.49	58.45
Canada, (French).....	79.88	71.75	94.15	75.47	53.79	71.15
Great Britain.....	83.88	84.83	92.55	81.26	65.37	79.56
Germany.....	92.31	78.45	92.97	87.19	69.69	86.71
Ireland.....	90.01	86.96	94.65	89.95	72.75	88.53
Italy.....	66.67	71.43	94.44	65.52	59.74	70.71
Poland.....	75.00	100.00	100.00	81.58	.....	81.08
Russia.....	80.00	100.00	100.00	85.00	50.00	85.00
Scandinavia.....	81.94	50.00	94.00	81.00	60.60	73.62
Other countries.....	78.69	71.84	90.32	78.89	39.86	78.96
Mixed foreign parentage.....	83.86	75.79	91.83	77.89	63.16	76.38

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

In the ownership of homes, as in the ownership of farms, Rhode Island shows the lowest percentage. In the case of the homes the native born show the highest proportion of ownership (33.34 per cent.). This is, however, a lower proportion than is found in any of the other New England States for the same class of population, and,

of course, the lowest maximum of any other State in the same section of the country. The minimum per cent. is shown by the Poles, who own only 6.82 per cent. of their homes. This minimum is higher than the minimum found in New Hampshire (3.54 per cent.), and in either case the latter class of population is quite new in these States. The causes of this low proportion of home owners are hard to ascertain. Industrial conditions have vastly to do with such a state, but what these conditions are can only be surmised from an examination of the distribution of the working population by occupations, which, in the case of Rhode Island, as is evident from the figures given at various points in this work, shows a very decided concentration in least skilled and least remunerative occupations.

TABLE LXII, SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP OF HOMES IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF OWNERS.

	PER CENT. OF OTHER HOMES OWNED.					
	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Maine.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.
Aggregate.....	36.93	53.64	46.86	30.95	25.30	31.45
United States (or Unknown).....	45.77	49.38	52.29	41.05	33.34	39.10
Austro-Hungary.....	28.13	69.44	13.33	20.30	16.67	12.55
Canada (English).....	25.48	62.68	37.80	18.63	14.96	17.01
Canada (French).....	16.13	61.65	24.04	14.78	11.90	12.02
Germany.....	35.94	54.74	39.86	31.66	27.33	32.81
Great Britain.....	31.36	61.04	38.90	26.06	22.42	28.94
Ireland.....	33.35	50.04	42.98	30.14	26.67	31.51
Italy.....	23.04	84.37	20.96	10.01	10.60	9.91
Poland.....	3.54	88.64	12.88	10.14	6.82	7.94
Russia.....	11.58	79.84	9.97	11.25	10.35	10.68
Scandinavia.....	22.03	79.81	34.15	22.55	20.66	21.17
Other countries.....	23.47	70.74	30.10	21.20	13.24	26.74
Mixed foreign parentage.....	28.25	61.22	38.03	21.24	17.63	23.88

CONCLUSIONS.

In summarizing the results of this analysis it is impossible to draw comparisons between the different racial and nativity elements that make up the population of Rhode Island. All that can be done is to measure the changes that have taken place in the general composition of the population and the relation of the populational elements to each other in point of numbers, marital condition, occupation, criminality, etc. As the population of the State is in process of formation and adjustment from the point of view of the social and economic conditions of the community, it is practically impossible to place any emphasis upon the degree of desirability or undesirability of one or another nativity or race group. The most that can be said is that certain conditions are evident from the statistical data at hand without any special forecast as to the future possibilities or value of one nativity group as compared with another nativity group.

Increase in the Foreign Elements.

The increase in the foreign-born element in Rhode Island in the last fifty years has been from 15.76 per cent. of the total population to 31.90 per cent. of the total population. In actual numbers the increase has been from 23,111 in 1850 to 153,154 in 1905, or an increase of over 562 per cent., while the increase in the population born in the United States was from 124,299 in 1850 to 326,928, or an increase of only 163 per cent., a considerable share of which was foreign stock that was counted as native after one generation.

The figures relating to parentage show that in 1905 the natives of native parents were only one-half (49.48 per cent.) of the total number of native-born persons, while the other half was of foreign parentage or of mixed native and foreign parentage. At the last

census (1905) the number of persons of foreign parentage was almost twice as large as that of native parentage (33.56 per cent. native parents and 64.44 per cent. foreign parents), indicating a change in the last thirty years preceding the 1905 census from 47.8 per cent. of foreign parentage to 64.44 per cent. The largest element of foreign parentage being of Irish descent.

Foreign Born in New England States.

Rhode Island has a larger proportion of foreign-born population than any other New England State, but this is due mainly to the large number of persons born in England and Scotland and consequently not to elements which are generally considered undesirable.

Age and Sex Distribution.

The age distribution, as is naturally to be expected, is widely different among the native born as compared to foreign-born population. While the natives have only 50.6 per cent. persons of the ages of highest industrial efficiency (15 to 49 years of age), the foreign-born have 72.2 per cent. persons of these ages.

In the matter of sex distribution the differences, when taken by age groups, are practically negligible. The females who are more likely to find employment in the years of early womanhood are more numerous at that age than the males, while between the ages of 30 to 39 the males show a larger proportion of persons than the females.

The Causes of Emigration.

From the study that it was found possible to make in connection with this bulletin, it is evident that a number of far-reaching causes are at work in producing the exodus from European countries which has so largely contributed towards the increase in the foreign population of the United States, and of Rhode Island in particular. In the last analysis the causes of emigration are: industrial depression produced by bad government and lack of industrial development; changes from the agricultural to the industrial types of occupations among certain rural inhabitants and the rural exodus out of proportion with the needs of industry, in the countries affected by such

changes, the political persecutions and racial discrimination among the races within the boundaries of the same countries; the establishment of foreign colonies in the United States by the segregation of foreign elements of the same nationality and race in specific localities; and the better opportunities to obtain work and a living wage in this country than in Europe. These are the main causes at work, although steamship agencies, labor agents, advertisers, and boomers of various kinds are responsible for a large share of the influx of foreign people.

Conjugal Condition.

The most striking fact shown by the statistics on conjugal condition is the lower per cent. of married persons born in the United States of foreign parents than the per cent. of married persons of either native parents or foreign born. If this should hold true with all nationalities it would indicate a tendency among the natives of foreign parents which points to a reduction in the potential fecundity of this class of population. How far this is actually taking place has not been ascertained.

Fecundity and Employment.

Owing to the absence of data relative to birth by years of marriage of parents it is impossible to measure accurately the influence that employment has upon fecundity. The figures seem to indicate a somewhat lower fecundity among employed women, but this may be rather the cause than the effect of employment. A striking fact shown by the figures on employment of married women is the greater frequency of employment among native women with a large number of children than among the foreign born.

Religion and Fecundity.

The figures on religion and fecundity are of practically no value in Rhode Island owing to the relation that exists between the racial and religious elements, which makes it impossible to separate the influence of the religious from purely racial fecundity characters.

Illiteracy and Fecundity.

The data on this subject are very limited to be of any permanent value. Indications are that illiteracy has some bearing upon fecundity, which is manifested by a larger number of children among illiterate married women than among literate women. This is particularly true of the native born, which show a much larger proportion of women with five or more children (49.14 per cent.) than the literate native women (41.40 per cent). The difference in the fecundity of foreign born married women when considered on the basis of literacy is much less. Whether the higher fecundity is due to the racial origin of the illiterate women, whether it is due to the economic condition under which illiterate persons generally live, or whether the actual failure to receive an education sufficient to be classed as a literate person indicates a mental and physical development which would lead to a higher fecundity, can not be definitely ascertained statistically.

ASSIMILATION..

As has been said in the chapter on assimilation, there is no exact method of measuring the degree and rapidity with which the new elements in this country are becoming adjusted to the economic, social, and political conditions which characterize their new environment, but certain indices may be used in determining, at least in certain aspects of assimilation, the degree of adjustment that the new people have reached. Among these indices are citizenship, or voting, school attendance, and illiteracy.

Voting.

The figures on pages 288 and 289 clearly show that there is a distinct difference in the use of the voting privilege among the various classes of the possible voters in the State. The natives of native parents have the highest per cent. of voters out of the total number of possible voters (93.3 per cent.), the natives of foreign parents are next in order with a voting per cent. of 91.9, and the lowest per cent. of voters is found among the foreign born (88.5 per cent). On the whole, it is evident that the differences are not considerable.

When we consider the particular nationalities from the point of view of the advantage taken of the voting privilege, we find that the Irish exceed the voting per cent. of the natives of native parents and the natives of foreign parents. The smallest amount of voting is found among the newer arrivals and among the people that are here in small numbers. The persons born in Sweden and France show a very small proportion of voters compared to the average voting among the foreign born. That many other elements besides nationality enter into the determination of the voting tendencies among the foreign born there remains no doubt, but a closer analysis is impossible owing to the absence of accurate statistics.

School Attendance.

As in the case of voting, in school attendance we find that the natives of native parents attend school more frequently than the natives of foreign parents and the foreign born. The condition giving the natives of native parents the first rank, the natives of foreign parents the second, and to the foreign born the third rank in school attendance is a natural condition which shows that the assimilative influences are at work with good results in the second generation. It is also evident from the figures that while the school attendance follows a natural order in this State, when compared with conditions in other States Rhode Island stands very low in point of proportion of school attendance. This is particularly true in the case of the advanced ages, or in other words the higher educational institution, where Rhode Island shows a very small per cent. of school attendance as compared with other New England States. This condition applies to all of nativity classes.

Illiteracy.

The general figures on illiteracy in Rhode Island show that there is a very small difference in the rate of illiteracy of the native of native parents as compared to the native of foreign parents. The illiteracy of the foreign born, however, is almost two and a half times higher than that of the natives of native parents. The figures

in the twelfth census of the United States show that the rate of illiteracy among the natives of native parents is about one-half of that of the natives of foreign parents, and the rate of illiteracy of the foreign born in the cities is twelve times that of the natives of foreign parents. In the country districts practically the same relations hold true, but the actual amount of illiteracy is much higher than in the cities. Rhode Island shows on the whole a higher illiteracy of children between ten and fourteen years of age than the average for the New England States, and than most States in this section. It is important to point out, however, that the illiteracy in Rhode Island has decreased very rapidly in the ten years that separated the eleventh from the twelfth federal census.

Criminality.

The analysis which was made possible through a combination of sources of statistical information point clearly to the following conclusions:

1. The native population furnishes a larger proportion of prisoners than the foreign born.
2. The female foreign population in minor offences shows a much higher criminality than the native population.
3. Persons born in the United States show a rate of criminality for serious offences higher than any other nativity group with the exception of the Italians, who show a slightly higher criminality than the native born.

Juvenile Delinquency.

The rate of juvenile delinquency in Rhode Island seems to be higher for the natives than for the foreign born. When we consider the figures for the States in the North Atlantic division of this country, we find that in 1904 the proportion of juvenile delinquency in Rhode Island was higher than in any other State, but this high rate of juvenile delinquency was due to the native and not to the foreign population. Whether a large part of juvenile delinquency born in

the United States was of foreign parents or not can not be stated, owing to the absence of data on this point. Certain it is, however, that the efficient method of dealing with juvenile delinquency in this State is responsible for a large share of this high rate of delinquency.

Occupation.

The figures on occupation indicate the following tendencies:

1. The better paid occupations are controlled by the native born population.

2. The natives of foreign parents are making progress in occupational advantages, and the last three State censuses show a moving upward of the foreign elements which have been in this country for long periods of time.

3. There is a tendency among some of the native born and the immigrants, whose numbers have increased rapidly in the last ten years, to go into the less skilled occupations.

4. The female workers born in the United States of foreign parents and the foreign born are more frequently engaged in gainful occupations than the natives of native parents, but this frequency is found only in the earlier periods of life.

5. Native women are wage earners during a longer period in life than the foreign born, but the native female workers of foreign parents, after a sudden decrease in proportion at 25 years of age, show a larger number of occupied women during the working age than the native women of native parents.

6. Conjugal condition seems to interfere more extensively with employment among the foreign born than among the native females.

Ownership of Homes.

Owing to the absence of any reliable index of economic condition by nativity we have used the ownership of homes as at least a partial index of such condition.

We find in Rhode Island that both in the case of farm ownership and the ownership of homes the rate is lower than in any of the

other States in New England, and that the highest per cent. ownership of farms is shown by the Austro-Hungarians and the highest ownership of homes is found among the native born. The general rate of ownership, however, is indicative of a somewhat unstable economic condition.

On the whole, the conditions of the population, when studied from the point of view of racial differences, show a steady progress which compares favorably with the general progress made by the old settlers of this State, and shows that the foreign elements are adjusting themselves to American standards with remarkable ease and rapidity.

DIAGRAMS
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION
OF
OCCUPATIONS BY NATIVITY.

DIAGRAM I.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Agents and Sales-people.

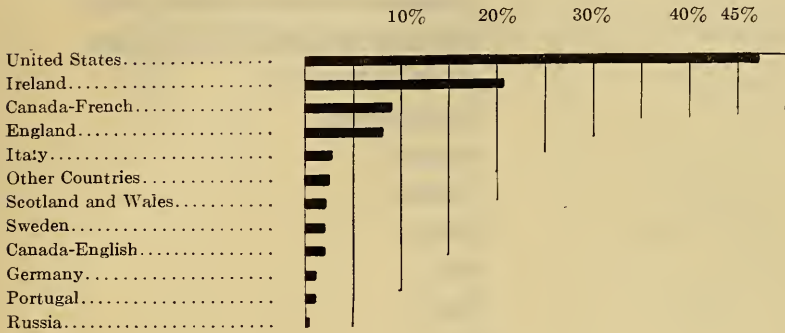


DIAGRAM II.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Agricultural Pursuits.

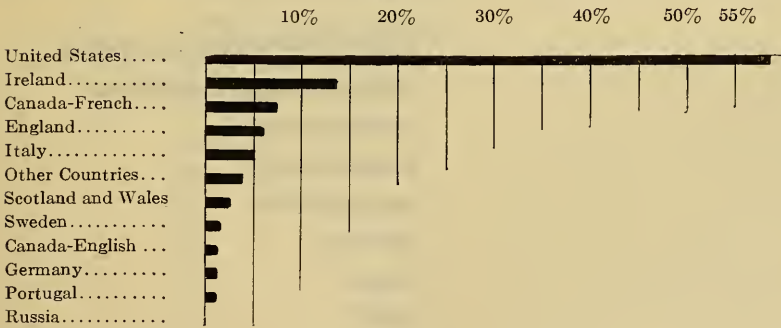


DIAGRAM III.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied as Workers on Articles of Apparel.

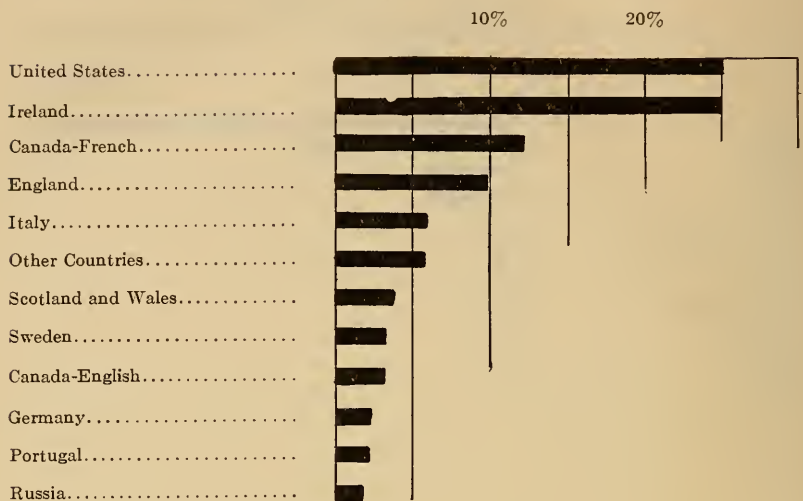


DIAGRAM IV.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied as Apprentices and Helpers.

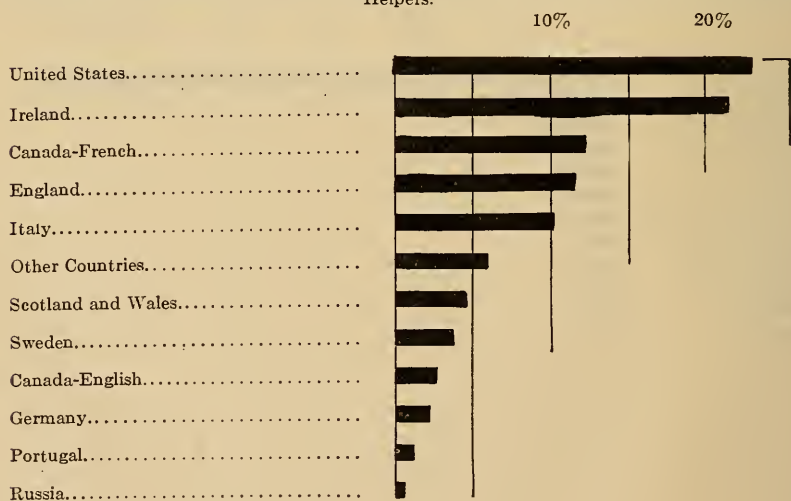


DIAGRAM V.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Bankers and Brokers.

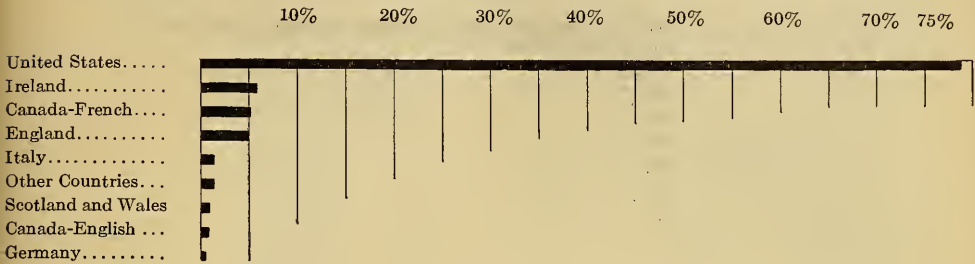


DIAGRAM VI.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Building Trades.

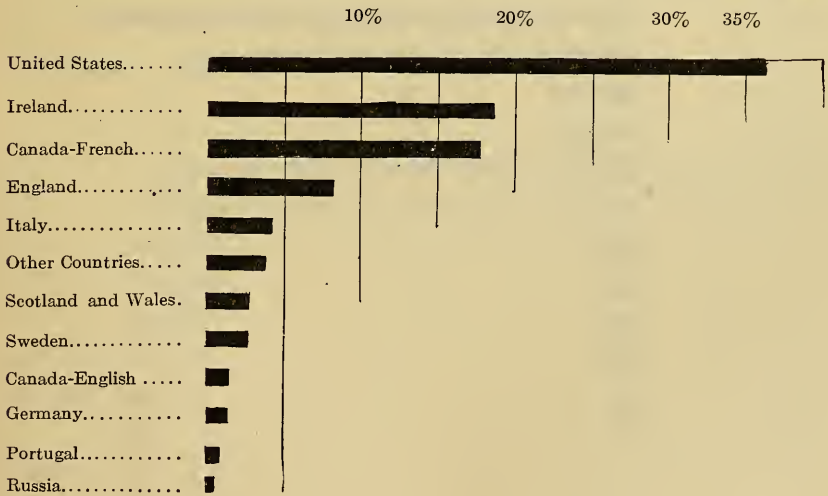


DIAGRAM VII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Clerical Work.

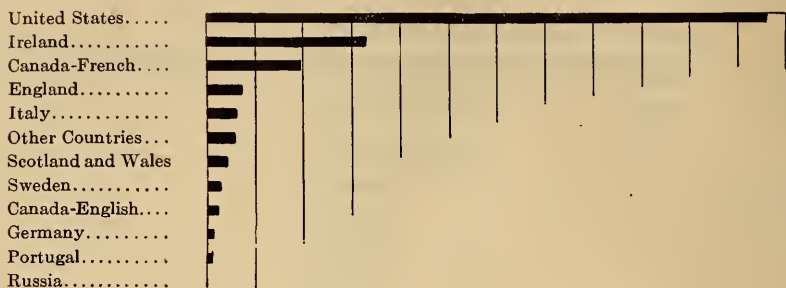


DIAGRAM VIII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Domestic and Personal Service.

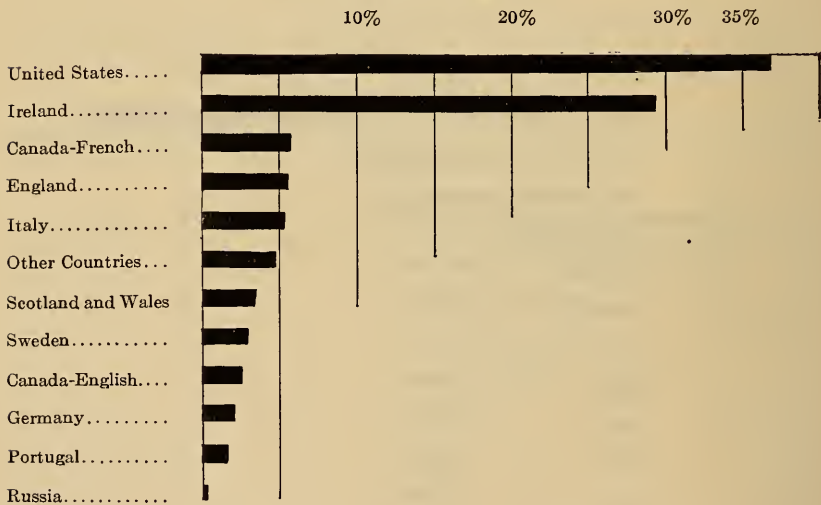


DIAGRAM IX.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Food and Kindred Products.

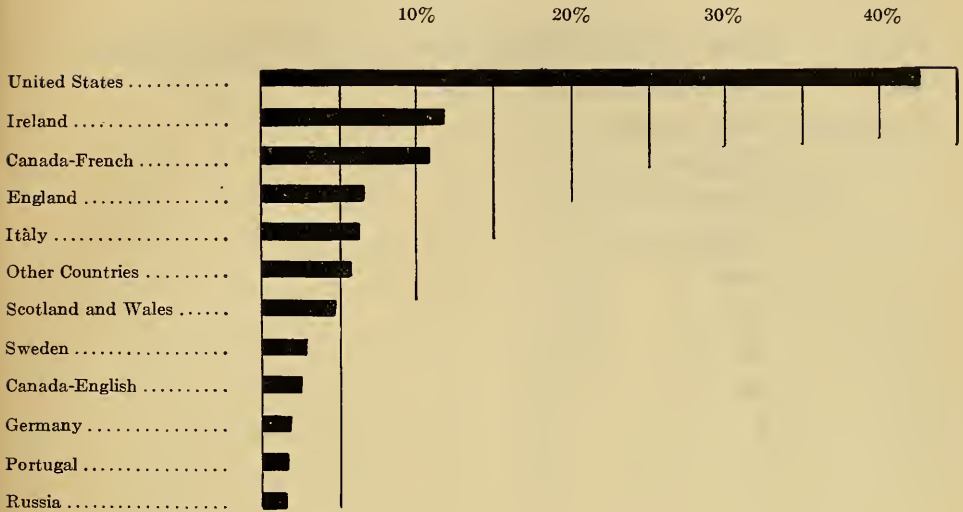


DIAGRAM X.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied as "Government Employees."

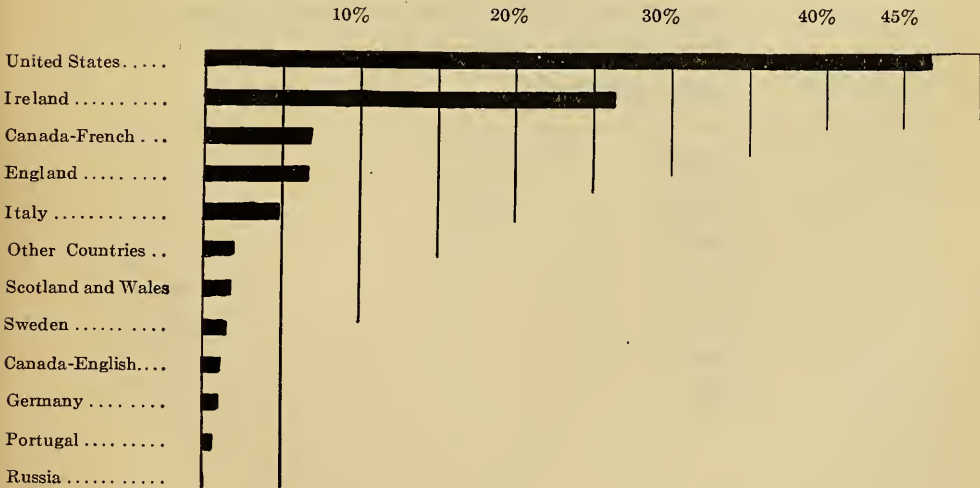


DIAGRAM XI.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Hotel and Restaurant Keepers.

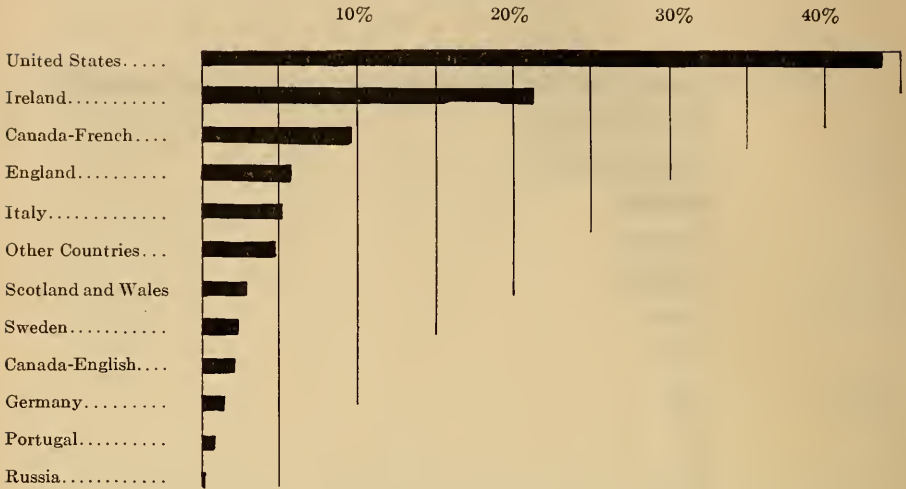


DIAGRAM XII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in "Jewelry and Gold and Silver Workers."

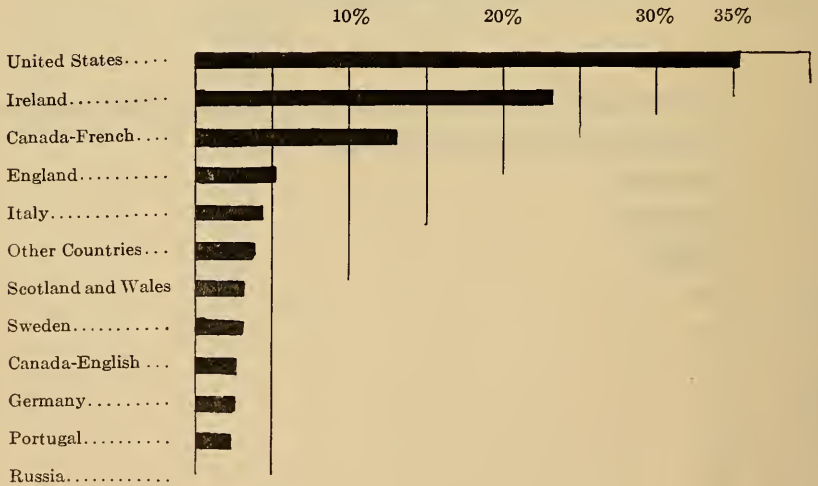


DIAGRAM XIII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Laborers, Excepting Garden and Nursery.

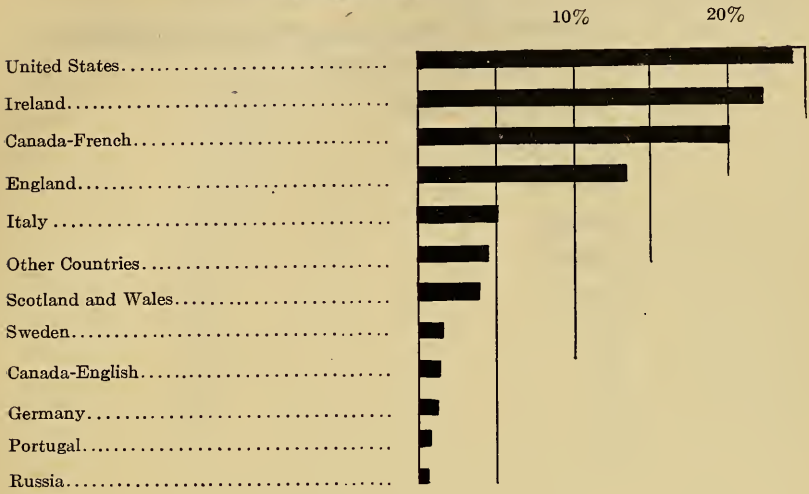


DIAGRAM XIV.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Liquors and Beverages.

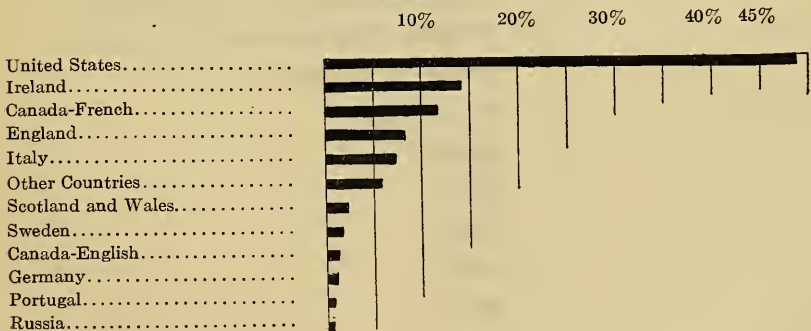


DIAGRAM XV.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Lumber and its Remanufacture.

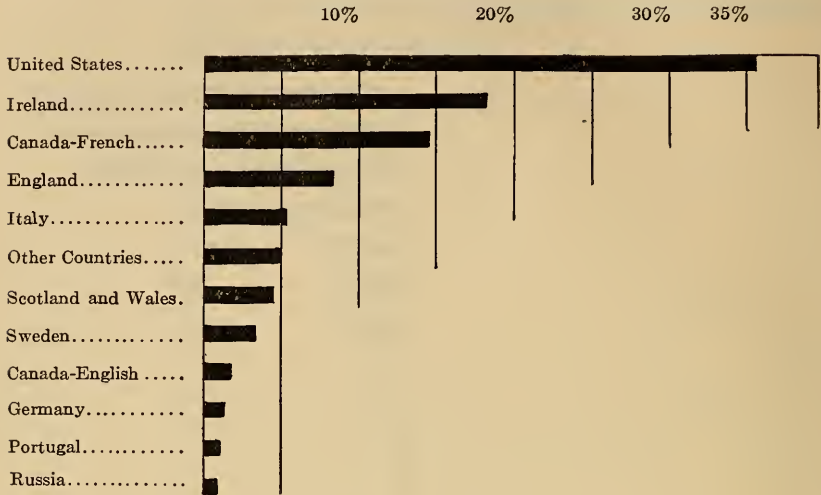


DIAGRAM XVI.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Manufacture Baser Metals.

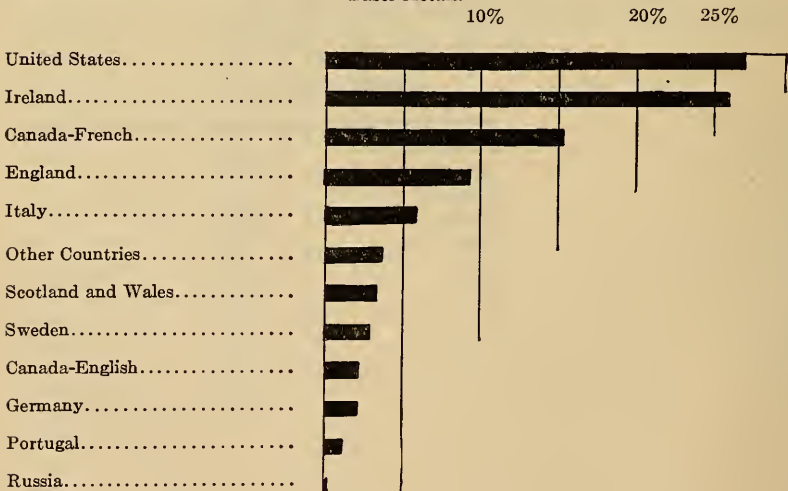


DIAGRAM XVII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Manufacture Miscellaneous Establishments.

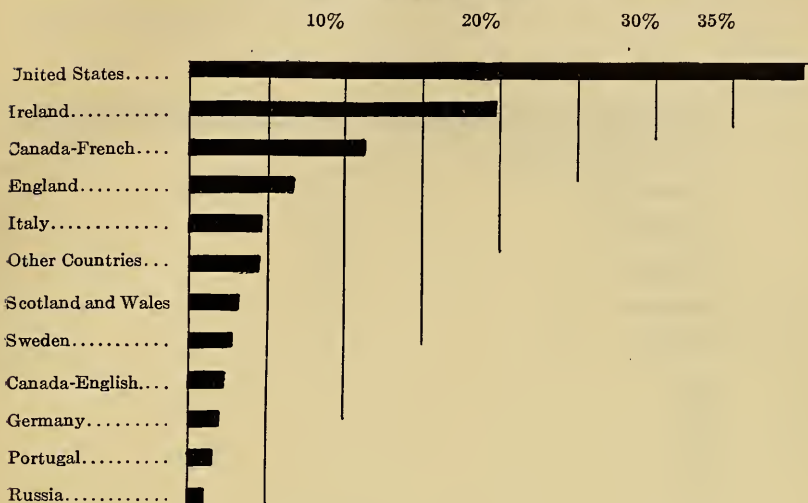


DIAGRAM XVIII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Manufacture Textiles.

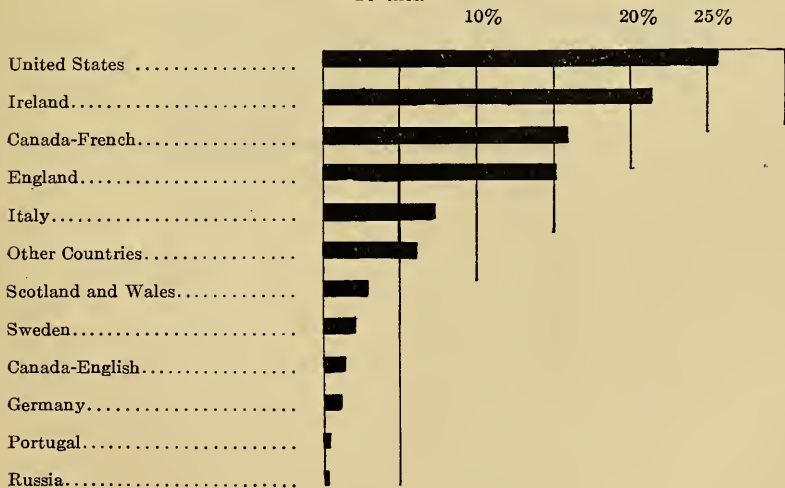


DIAGRAM XIX.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Merchants or Dealers, "Retail."

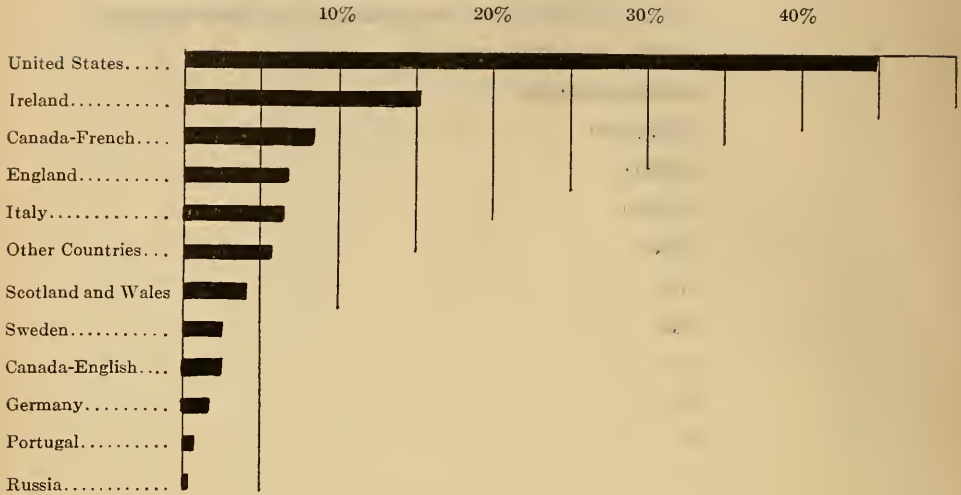


DIAGRAM XX.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Professional Service.

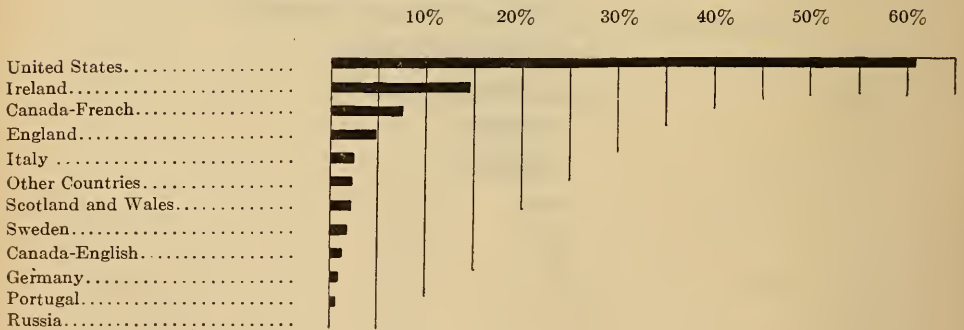


DIAGRAM XXI.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied, Printing and Publishing.

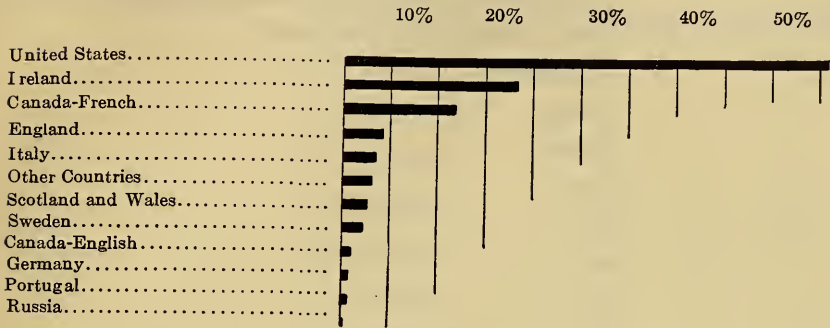


DIAGRAM XXII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in "Trade Other Persons in."

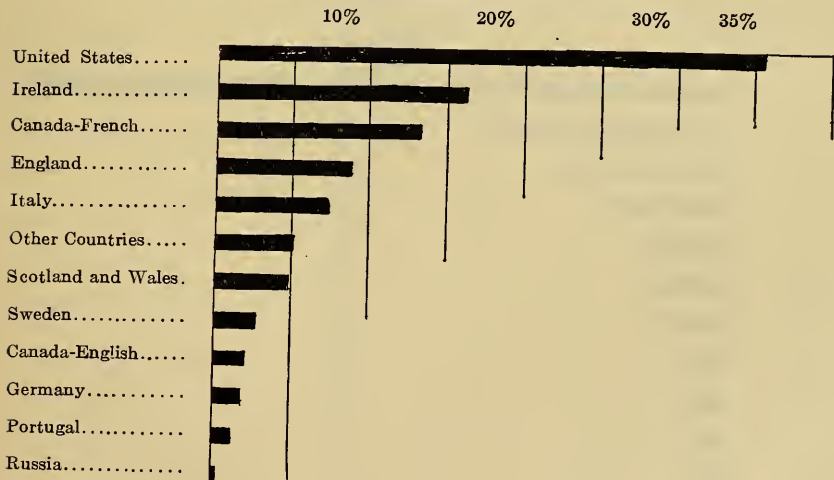


DIAGRAM XXIII.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Transportation.

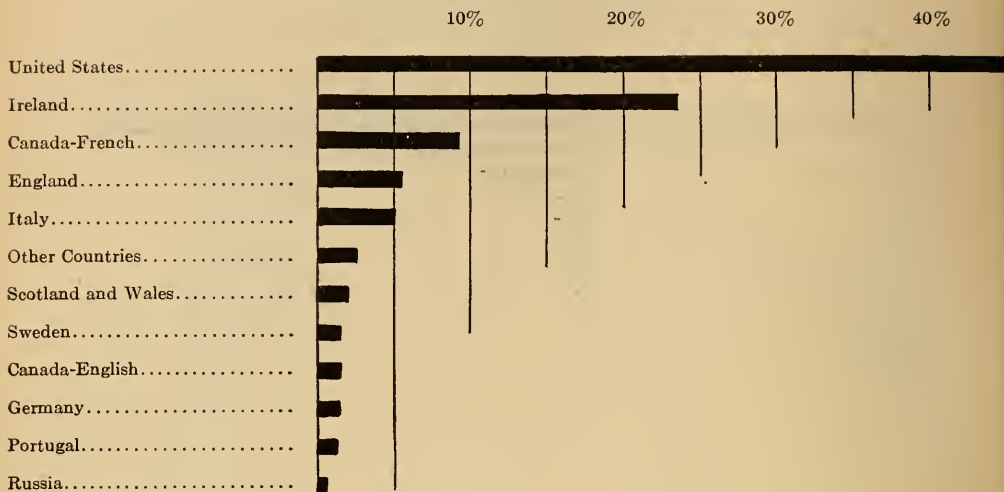


DIAGRAM XXIV.—OCCUPATIONS.

Distributed According to per cent. of Each Nationality Gainfully Occupied in Industries not Specified.

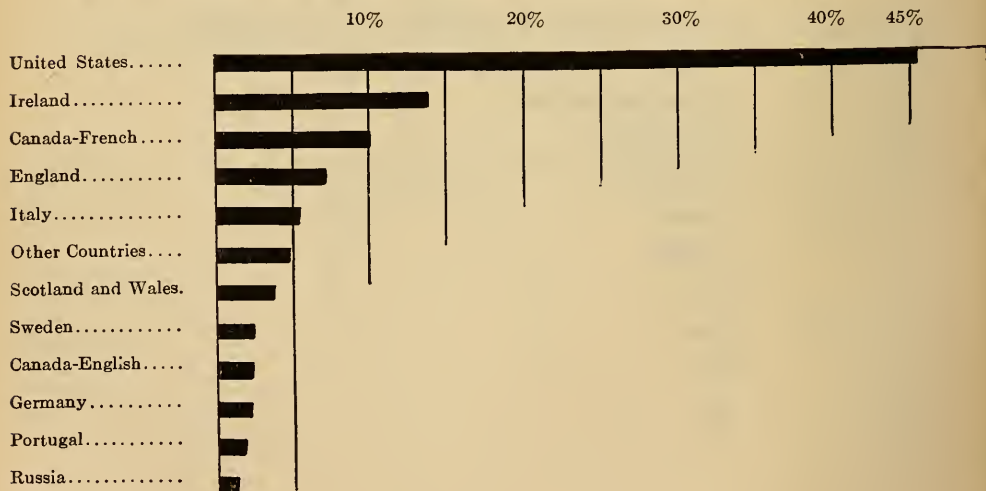


DIAGRAM I.—OCCUPATIONS.

Each Class Shown in Per Cent. to Total Wage Earners of the State.



DIAGRAM II.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

UNITED STATES.

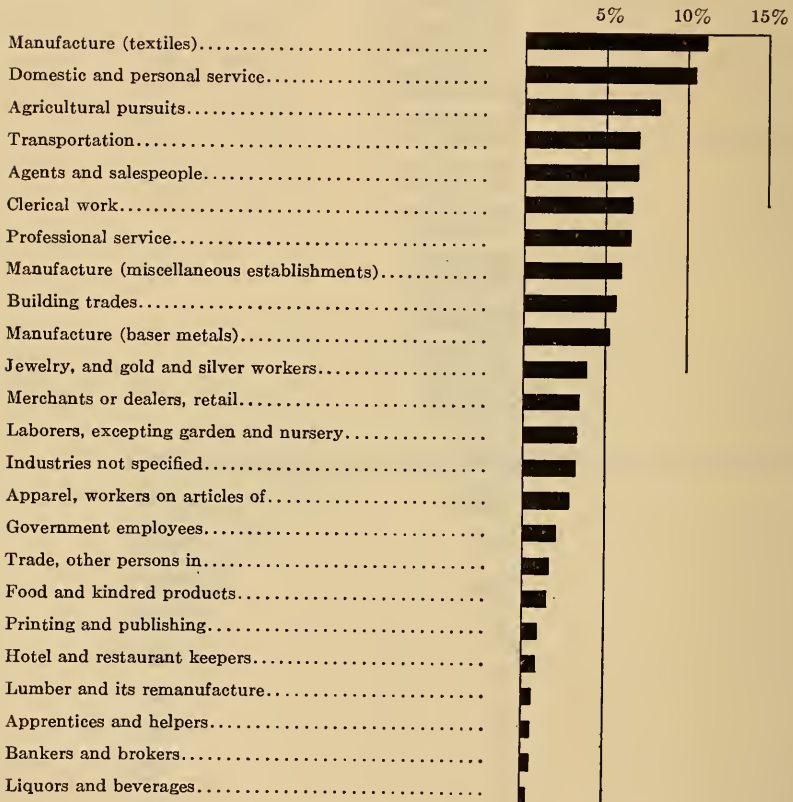


DIAGRAM III.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

CANADA-ENGLISH.

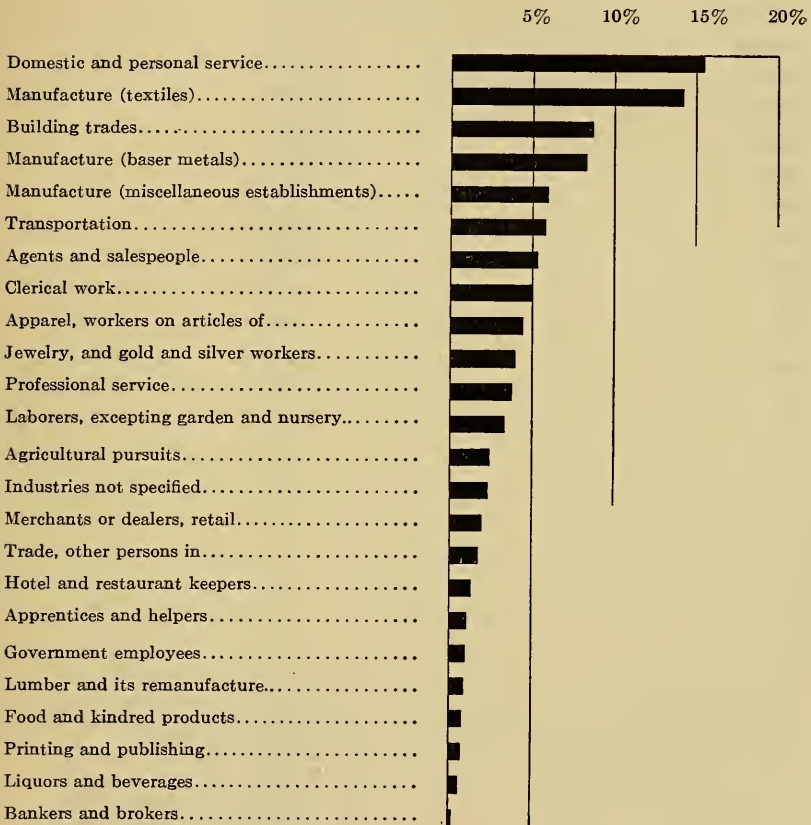
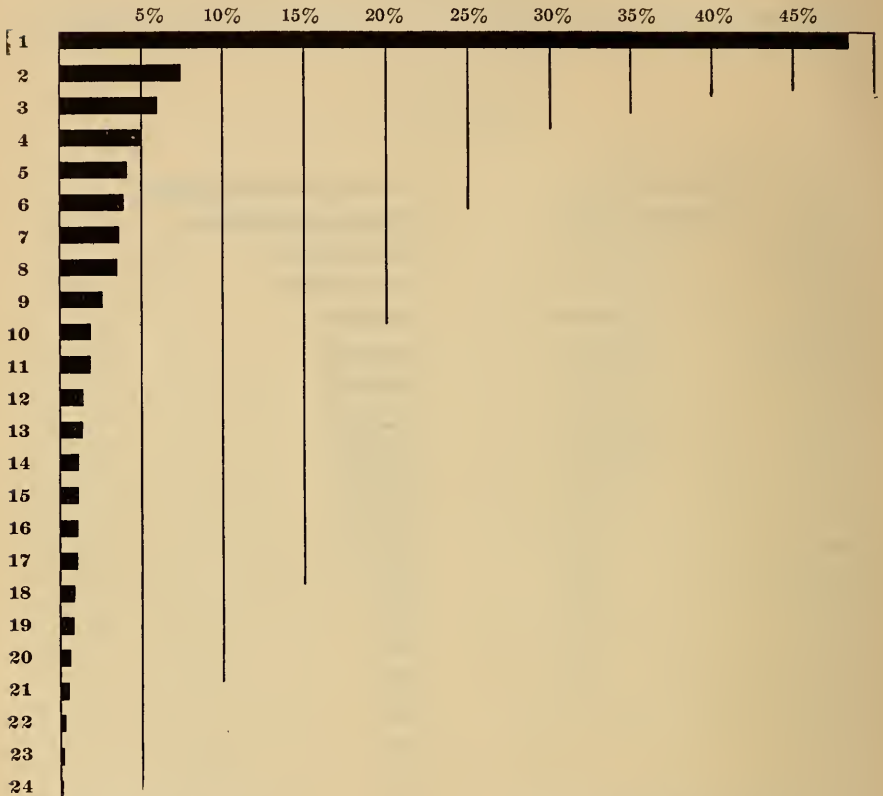


DIAGRAM IV.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

CANADA-FRENCH.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Manufacture (textiles). | 13. Merchants or dealers, retail. |
| 2. Building trades. | 14. Jewelry, and gold and silver workers. |
| 3. Laborers, excepting garden and nursery. | 15. Liquors and beverages. |
| 4. Manufacture (baser metals). | 16. Food and kindred products. |
| 5. Domestic and personal service. | 17. Clerical work. |
| 6. Transportation. | 18. Lumber and its remanufacture. |
| 7. Apparel, workers on articles of. | 19. Apprentices and helpers. |
| 8. Agents and salespeople. | 20. Trade, other persons in. |
| 9. Manufacture (miscellaneous establishments). | 21. Government employees. |
| 10. Agricultural pursuits. | 22. Hotel and restaurant keepers |
| 11. Industries not specified. | 23. Printing and publishing. |
| 12. Professional service. | 24. Bankers and brokers. |

DIAGRAM V.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

ENGLAND.

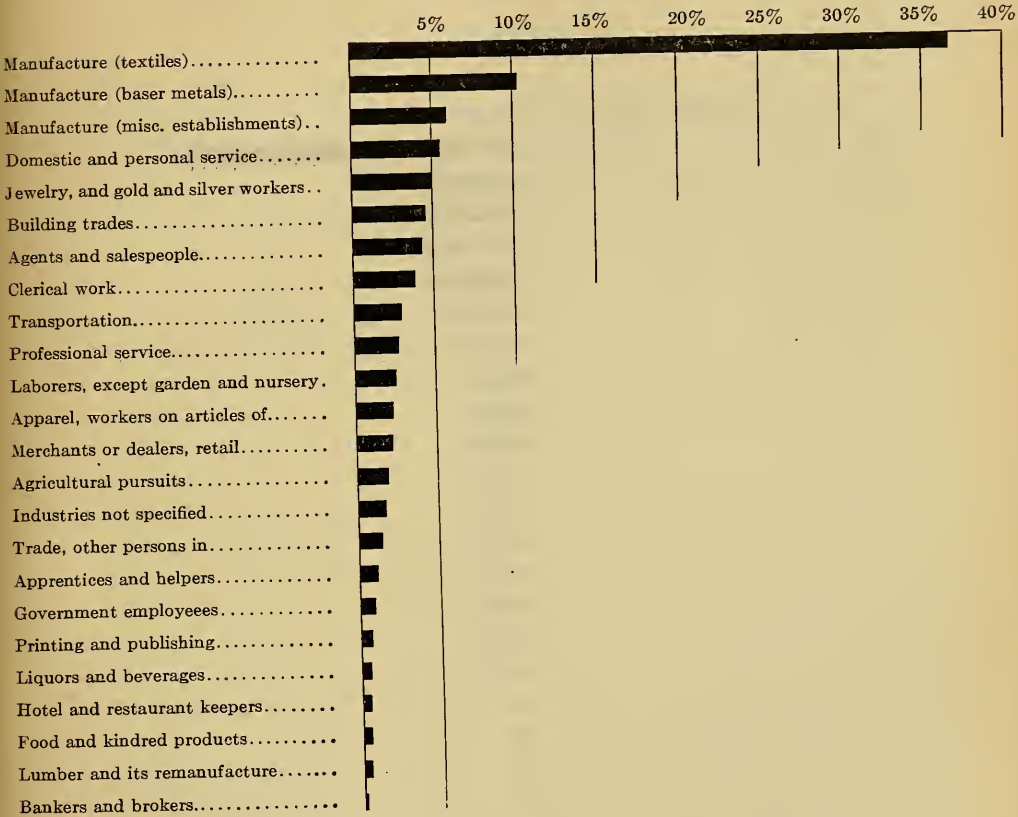


DIAGRAM VI.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

GERMANY.

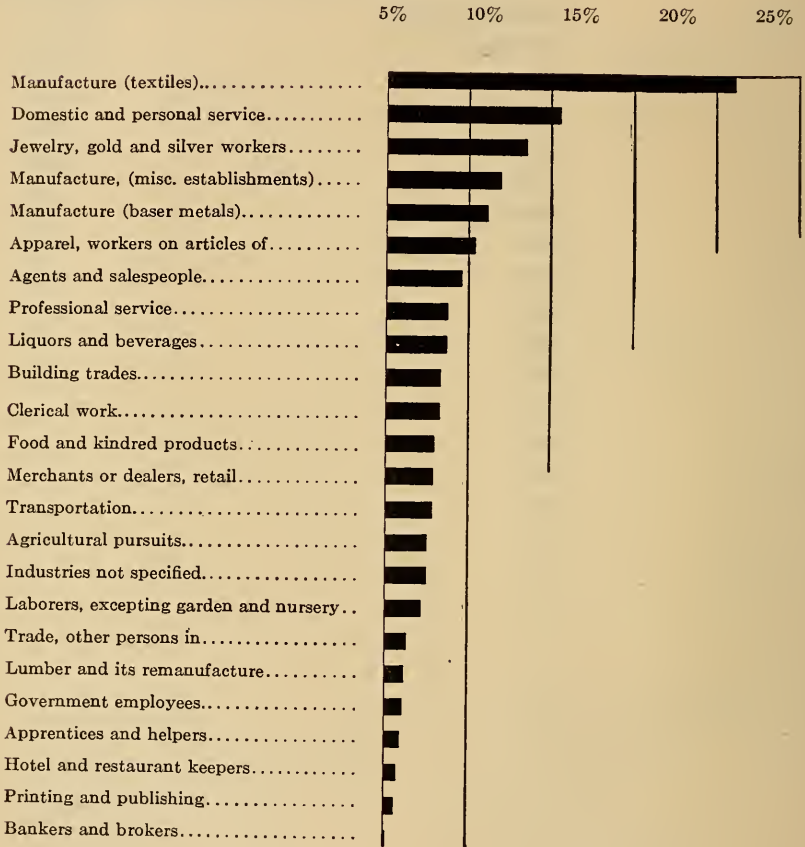


DIAGRAM VII.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

IRELAND.

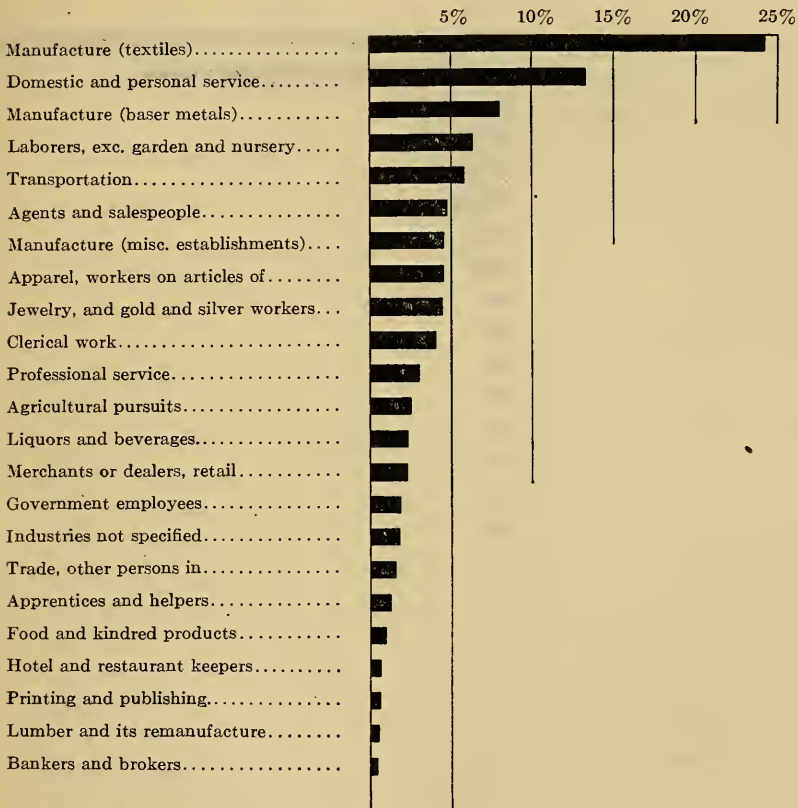


DIAGRAM VIII.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

ITALY.

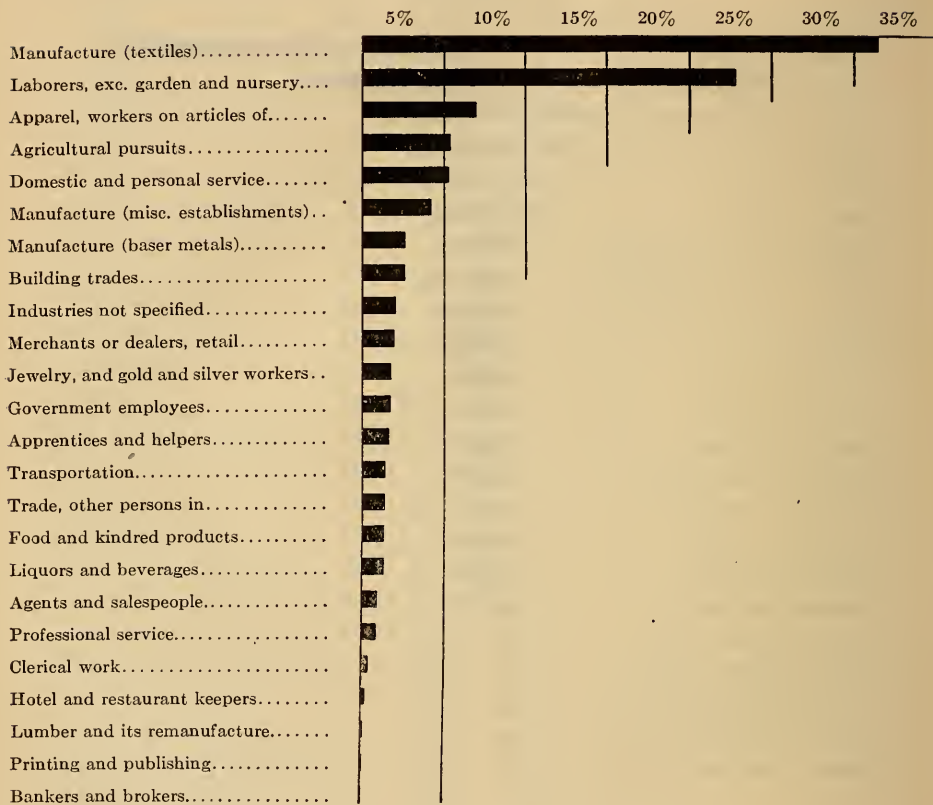


DIAGRAM IX.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

PORTUGAL.

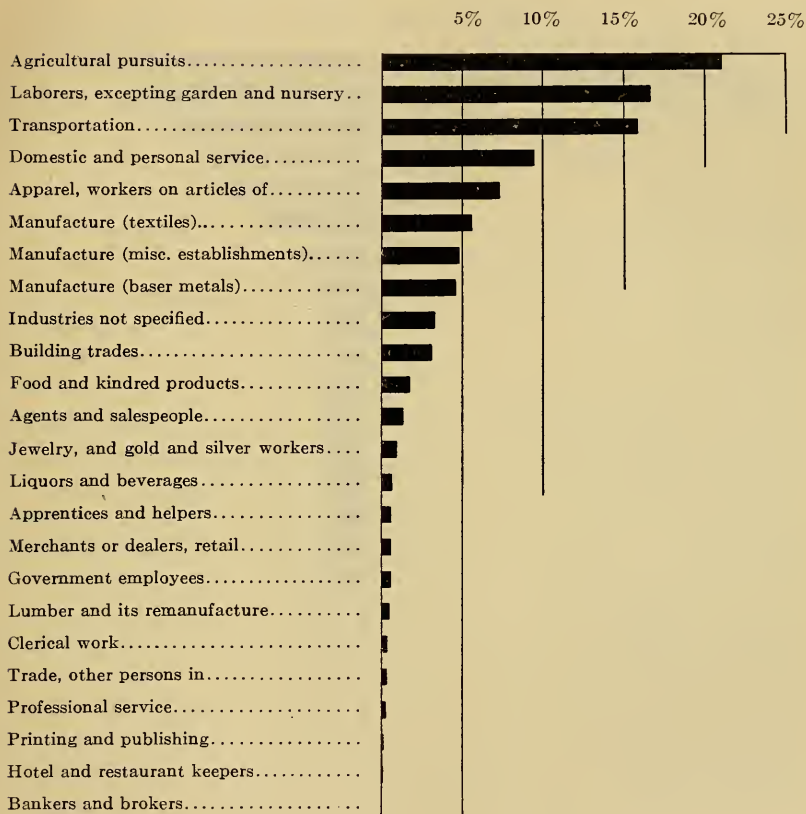


DIAGRAM X.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

RUSSIA.



DIAGRAM XI.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

SCOTLAND AND WALES.

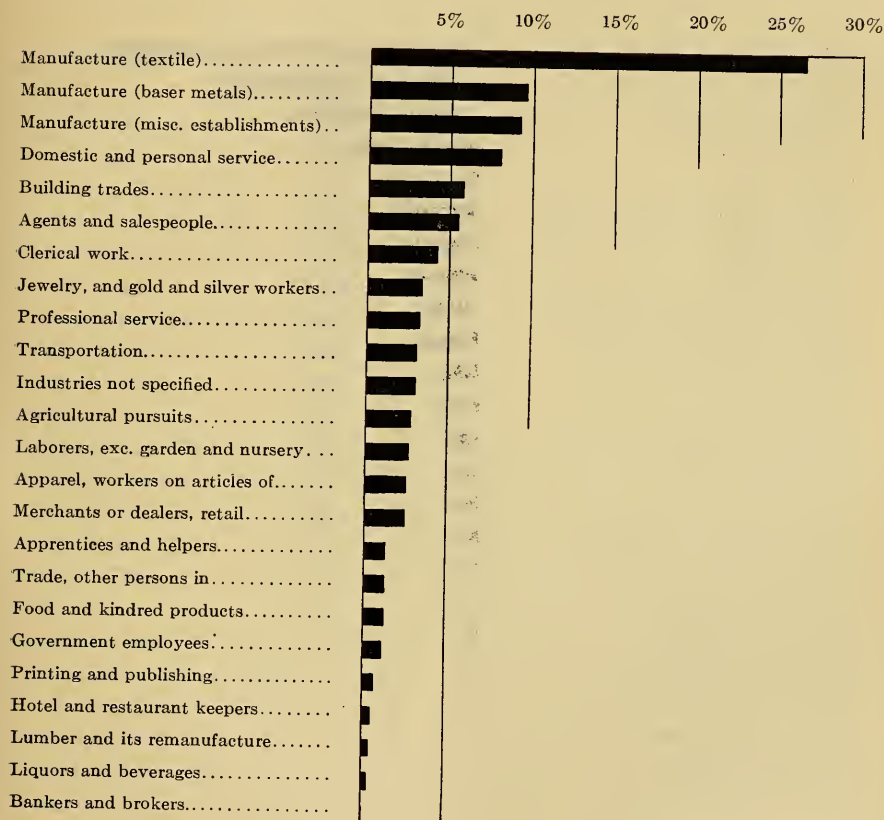


DIAGRAM XII.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

SWEDEN.

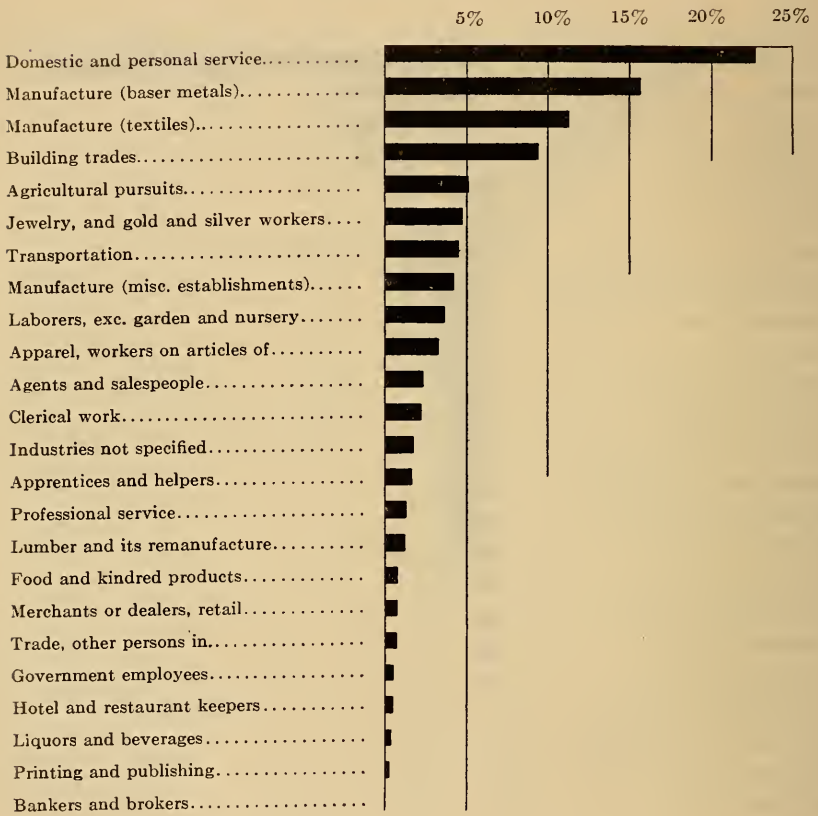


DIAGRAM XIII.

Distribution of Wage Earners, Showing Per Cent. to Total Number of Race, by Industrial Classes.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40%

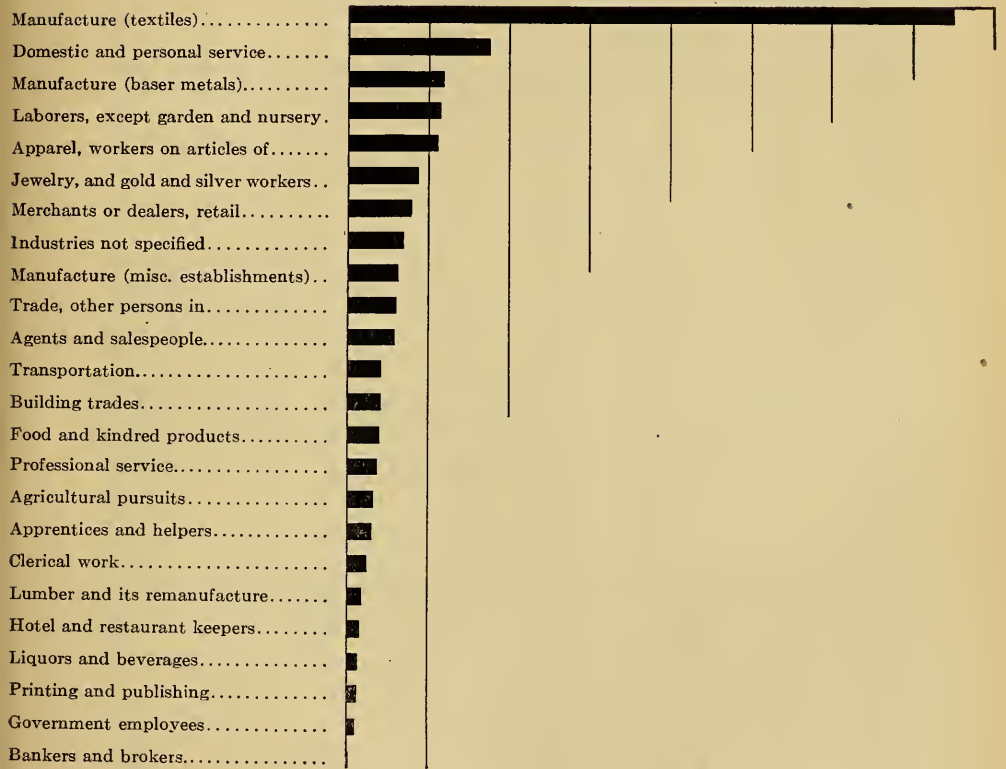


TABLE LXIII.—OWNERSHIPS OF HOMES, BY INHABITANTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES.	FARM HOMES.						OTHER HOMES.									
	Total.		OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN.		Total.		OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Aggregate.....	96,354	28,132	25,362	90.15	2,590	921	180	.64	68,222	25,198	36.93	40,112	58.80	2,912	4.27	
United States (or Unknown).....	64,832	24,714	22,498	91.03	2,063	8.35	153	.62	40,118	18,361	45.77	20,041	49.95	1,716	4.28	
Austria (Hungary).....	72	8	8	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	18	28.13	41	64.06	5	7.81
Canada (English).....	3,833	732	594	81.15	128	17.49	10	1.36	3,101	790	25.48	2,150	69.33	161	5.19	
Canada (French).....	12,424	820	655	79.88	159	19.39	6	.73	11,604	1,872	16.13	9,229	79.53	503	4.34	
Germany.....	950	104	96	92.31	7	6.73	1	.96	846	304	35.93	505	59.69	37	4.38	
Great Britain.....	3,811	676	567	83.88	104	15.38	5	.74	3,135	983	31.36	2,049	65.36	103	3.28	
Ireland.....	7,638	741	667	90.01	71	9.58	3	.41	6,897	2,300	33.35	4,343	62.97	254	3.68	
Italy.....	181	3	2	66.67	1	33.33	.....	.....	178	41	23.04	124	69.66	13	7.30
Poland.....	117	4	3	75.00	1	25.00	.....	.....	113	4	3.54	78	69.03	31	27.43
Russia.....	195	5	4	80.00	1	20.00	.....	.....	190	22	11.58	161	84.74	7	3.68
Scandinavia.....	721	72	59	81.94	12	16.67	1	1.39	649	143	22.03	484	74.58	22	3.39	
Other Countries.....	372	61	48	78.69	12	19.67	1	1.64	311	73	23.47	223	71.71	15	4.82	
Mixed foreign parentage.....	1,208	192	161	83.86	31	16.14	.....	.....	1,016	287	28.25	684	67.32	45	4.43

TABLE LXIV.—OWNERSHIPS OF HOMES BY INHABITANTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—Continued.
VERMONT.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES.	FARM HOMES.						OTHER HOMES.								
	Total. Private Families.	OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN. Num- ber.	Total.	OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN. Num- ber.			
		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.			Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.				
Aggregate.....	80,388	32,724	27,242	83.25	5,335	16.30	147	.45	47,664	20,459	42.92	25,568	53.64	1,637	3.44
United States (or Unknown).....	52,747	24,700	20,915	84.67	3,672	14.87	113	.46	28,047	13,145	4,687	13,850	49.38	1,052	3.75
Austria (Hungary).....	82	10	10	100.00					72	17	2,361	50	69.44	5	6.95
Canada (English).....	3,911	1,521	1,159	76.20	353	23.21	9	.59	2,390	802	33.56	1,498	62.68	90	3.76
Canada (French).....	9,448	2,428	1,742	71.75	675	27.80	11	.45	7,020	2,481	35.34	4,328	61.65	211	3.01
Germany.....	496	116	91	78.45	25	21.55			380	158	41.58	208	54.74	14	3.68
Great Britain.....	3,940	1,206	1,023	84.83	178	14.76	5	.41	2,734	982	35.92	1,669	61.04	83	3.04
Ireland.....	6,979	2,109	1,834	86.96	269	12.76	6	.28	4,870	2,312	47.48	2,437	50.04	121	2.48
Italy.....	410	7	5	71.43	2	28.57			403	51	12.65	340	84.37	12	2.98
Poland.....	52	8	8	100.00					44	4	909	39	88.64	1	2.27
Russia.....	125	1	1	100.00					124	24	19.36	99	79.84	1	.80
Scandinavia.....	347	40	20	50.00	20	50.00			307	55	17.91	245	79.81	7	2.28
Other Countries.....	373	103	74	71.84	29	28.16			270	68	25.18	191	70.74	11	4.08
Mixed foreign parentage.....	1,478	475	360	75.79	112	23.58	3	.63	1,003	360	35.89	614	61.22	29	2.89

TABLE LXXV.—OWNERSHIPS OF HOMES, BY INHABITANTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—Continued.

MAINE.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES.	FARM HOMES.						OTHER HOMES.								
	Total Private Families.	OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN.	Total.	OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN.			
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.			Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.				
Aggregate.....	161,041	56,936	53,458	93.89	3,135	5.51	343	.60	104,105	48,789	46.86	51,667	49.63	3,649	3.51
United States (or Unknown).....	120,981	48,815	45,888	94.00	2,634	5.40	293	.60	72,166	37,737	52.29	31,781	44.04	2,648	3.67
Austria-Hungary.....	53	8	8	100.00					45	6	13.33	37	82.22	2	4.45
Canada (English).....	11,640	3,306	3,062	92.62	225	6.81	19	.57	8,334	3,150	37.80	4,848	58.17	336	4.03
Canada (French).....	10,283	1,504	1,416	94.15	69	4.59	19	1.26	8,779	2,110	24.04	6,438	73.33	231	2.63
Germany.....	685	128	119	92.97	9	7.03			557	222	39.86	322	57.81	13	2.33
Great Britain.....	4,669	859	795	92.55	59	6.87	5	.58	3,810	1,482	38.90	2,210	58.00	118	3.10
Ireland.....	7,968	1,160	1,098	94.65	59	5.09	3	.26	6,808	2,926	42.98	3,685	54.13	197	2.89
Italy.....	185	18	17	94.44	1	5.56			167	35	20.96	123	73.65	9	5.39
Poland.....	133	1	1	100.00					132	17	12.88	113	85.60	2	1.52
Russia.....	314	13	13	100.00					301	30	9.97	262	87.04	9	2.99
Scandinavia.....	1,264	450	423	94.00	27	6.00			814	278	34.15	518	63.64	18	2.21
Other Countries.....	537	62	56	90.32	5	8.07	1	1.61	475	143	30.10	318	66.95	14	2.95
Mixed foreign parentage.....	2,329	612	562	91.83	47	7.68	3	.49	1,717	653	38.03	1,012	58.94	52	3.03

TABLE LXVI.—OWNERSHIP OF HOMES, BY INHABITANTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—Continued.
MASSACHUSETTS.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES.	FARM HOMES.						OTHER HOMES.									
	Total Private Families.		OWNED.		Hired.		UNKNOWN.		Total.		OWNED.		Hired.		UNKNOWN.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Aggregate.....	596,611	36,133	31,493	87.16	4,371	12.09	2,699	75	560,478	173,443	30.95	368,789	65.80	18,246	3.25	
United States (or Unknown).....	246,356	26,612	23,566	88.55	2,838	10.67	208	78	219,744	90,215	41.05	121,168	55.14	8,361	3.81	
Austria-Hungary.....	1,583	56	46	82.14	9	16.07	1	1.79	1,527	310	20.30	1,162	76.10	55	3.60	
Canada (English).....	36,233	936	678	72.44	244	26.07	14	1.49	35,297	6,577	18.63	27,608	78.22	1,112	3.15	
Canada (French).....	43,869	1,019	769	75.47	247	24.24	3	2.29	42,850	6,334	14.78	35,446	82.72	1,070	2.50	
Germany.....	17,733	757	660	87.19	94	12.42	3	3.39	16,976	5,374	31.66	11,153	65.69	449	2.65	
Great Britain.....	49,934	1,724	1,401	81.26	310	17.98	13	7.6	48,210	42,559	26.06	34,415	71.39	1,236	2.55	
Ireland.....	142,974	3,643	3,277	89.95	344	9.44	22	6.1	139,331	41,986	30.14	93,420	67.05	3,925	2.81	
Italy.....	7,679	58	38	65.52	20	34.48	.....	.....	7,621	763	10.01	6,484	85.08	374	4.91
Poland.....	4,089	76	62	81.58	14	18.42	.....	.....	4,013	407	10.14	3,446	85.87	160	3.99
Russia.....	7,687	40	34	85.00	6	15.00	.....	.....	7,647	860	11.25	6,563	85.82	224	2.93
Scandinavia.....	11,779	402	326	81.09	76	18.91	.....	.....	11,377	2,565	22.55	8,469	74.44	343	3.01
Other Countries.....	12,300	507	400	78.89	104	20.52	3	5.9	11,793	2,500	21.20	8,769	74.36	524	4.44	
Mixed foreign parentage.....	14,395	303	236	77.89	65	21.45	2	6.6	14,092	2,993	21.24	10,686	75.83	413	2.93	

TABLE LXVII.—OWNERSHIPS OF HOMES, BY INHABITANTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—Continued.

RHODE ISLAND.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES.	Total Private Families.	FARM HOMES.						OTHER HOMES.						
		OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN.		Total.	OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
Aggregate.....	90,458	4,210	75.48	1,336	23.95	32	.57	84,880	21,477	25.30	61,194	72.10	2,209	2.60
United States (or Unknown).....	34,536	3,472	79.02	902	20.53	20	.45	30,142	10,050	33.34	19,142	63.51	950	3.15
Austria (Hungary).....	222	5	80.00	1	20.00			217	34	15.67	177	81.57	6	2.76
Canada (English).....	1,875	43	53.49	19	44.19	1	2.32	1,832	274	14.96	1,507	82.26	51	2.78
Canada (French).....	9,743	132	53.79	61	46.21			9,611	1,144	11.90	8,233	85.66	234	2.44
Germany.....	2,287	66	69.69	19	28.79	1	1.52	2,221	607	27.33	1,575	70.91	39	1.76
Great Britain.....	11,914	283	65.37	92	32.50	6	2.12	11,631	2,607	22.42	8,783	75.51	241	2.07
Ireland.....	20,988	334	72.75	90	2.695	1	.30	20,654	5,508	26.67	14,715	71.24	431	2.09
Italy.....	2,190	77	59.74	31	40.26			2,113	224	10.60	1,825	80.37	64	3.03
Poland.....	381							381	26	6.82	335	87.93	20	5.25
Russia.....	756	2	50.00	1	50.00			754	78	10.35	656	87.00	20	2.65
Scandinavia.....	2,002	66	60.60	25	37.88	1	1.52	1,936	400	20.66	1,481	76.50	55	2.84
Other Countries.....	1,785	138	55.39.86	82	59.42	1	.72	1,647	218	13.24	1,372	83.30	57	3.46
Mixed foreign parentage.....	1,779	38	63.16	13	34.21	1	2.63	1,741	307	17.63	1,393	80.01	41	2.36

TABLE LXVIII.—OWNERSHIPS OF HOMES, BY INHABITANTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—*Concluded.*

CONNECTICUT

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES.	FARM HOMES.						OTHER HOMES.							
	Total. Private Families.	OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN. Num- ber.	Total.	OWNED.		HIRED.		UNKNOWN. Num- ber.		
		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.			Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.			
Aggregate.....	197,004	22,583	85.63	3,620	13.72	171	.65	53,663	31.45	112,611	65.99	4,356	2.55	
United States (or Unknown)....	87,601	18,864	16.335	2,399	12.72	130	.69	26,881	39.10	39,867	57.99	1,989	2.89	
Austria-Hungary.....	3,008	132	116	87.88	14	10.61	2	1.51	361	12.55	2,447	85.08	68	2.37
Canada (English).....	2,153	142	83	58.45	59	41.55	.....	.....	342	17.01	1,618	80.46	51	2.53
Canada (French).....	6,735	305	217	71.15	86	28.20	2	.65	773	12.02	5,520	85.85	137	2.13
Germany.....	17,104	1,580	1,370	86.71	203	12.84	7	.45	5,094	32.81	10,091	65.00	339	2.19
Great Britain.....	15,765	1,096	872	7.956	217	19.80	7	.64	4,245	28.94	10,107	68.90	317	2.16
Ireland.....	42,771	2,783	2,464	88.53	303	10.89	16	.56	12,598	31.51	26,497	66.25	893	2.24
Italy.....	4,812	99	70	70.71	29	2,929	.....	.....	467	.991	4,106	87.12	140	2.97
Poland.....	2,341	148	120	81.08	27	18.24	1	.68	174	794	1,931	88.05	88	4.01
Russia.....	3,294	120	102	85.00	18	15.00	.....	.....	339	1,068	2,761	86.99	74	2.33
Scandinavia.....	5,961	652	480	73.62	169	25.92	3	.46	1,124	21.17	4,058	76.44	127	2.39
Other Countries.....	2,744	309	244	78.96	65	21.04	.....	.....	651	26.74	1,705	70.02	79	3.24
Mixed foreign parentage.....	2,715	144	110	76.38	31	21.53	3	2.09	614	23.88	1,903	74.02	54	2.10

TABLE LXIX.—AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, OF ALL NATIVITIES, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RHODE ISLAND, 1885, 1895, AND 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Aggregate.	Male.	Female.	Aggregate.	Male.	Female.	Aggregate.	Male.	Female.
	Total.....	224,038	160,721	63,317	178,861	122,676	56,185	201,925	97,688
1 Agents, and salespeople.....	11,257	8,696	2,561	8,991	7,491	1,500	5,795	5,180	615
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	10,738	10,448	290	11,993	11,868	125	12,839	12,707	132
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	8,809	3,117	5,692	6,602	1,295	5,307	5,219	1,119	4,100
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	2,101	2,061	40	1,021	934	82	204	191	13
5 Bankers and brokers.....	621	613	8	602	523	79	516	485	31
6 Building trades.....	11,840	11,840	.....	11,030	11,030	.....	8,696	8,694	2
7 Clerical.....	8,742	4,673	4,069	2,952	1,775	1,177	1,456	1,189	267
8 Domestic and personal service.....	*21,712	7,766	13,946	25,205	4,214	20,991	†81,133	3,980	77,153
9 Food and kindred products.....	2,710	2,620	90	2,321	2,279	42	1,558	1,527	31
10 Government employees.....	3,332	3,207	125	1,952	1,775	177	1,645	1,542	103
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	1,378	556	822	†2,082	1,190	892	944	549	395
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	8,404	5,981	2,423	5,710	4,533	1,177	4,248	3,589	659
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	12,483	12,380	103	10,035	9,963	72	5,542	5,542	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	2,424	2,413	11	1,467	1,301	166	478	493	75
15 Lumber and its manufacture.....	1,423	1,413	10	1,128	1,123	5	1,406	1,064	342
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	14,850	13,910	940	11,411	11,033	378	9,823	9,252	571
17 Manufacture, misc. establishments.....	11,380	9,840	1,540	11,083	9,302	1,781	6,398	5,184	1,214
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	53,424	28,236	25,188	39,339	20,332	19,007	34,553	18,284	16,269
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	5,862	5,502	360	6,419	6,193	226	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	8,256	5,044	3,212	5,726	3,211	2,515	4,553	2,646	1,907
21 Printing and publishing.....	1,390	1,211	179	983	859	124	747	649	98
22 Trade, other persons in.....	3,559	3,076	483	1,281	1,029	252	†5,937	5,699	238
23 Transportation.....	11,840	11,811	29	8,967	8,941	26	7,340	7,323	17
24 Industries, not specified.....	5,503	4,307	1,196	561	482	79	891	890	1

* Includes none but wage-earners.

† Includes employees.

‡ Includes housewives.

§ Includes merchants.

TABLE LXX.—WAGE EARNERS BORN OF UNITED STATES FATHERS, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RHODE ISLAND, 1885, 1895, AND 1905.

Industry.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.....	76,175	57,311	18,864	106,371	72,137	34,234	126,047	62,453	63,594
1 Agents and salespeople.....	5,298	4,408	890	7,284	5,989	1,295	4,894	4,353	541
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	6,299	6,171	128	8,633	8,551	82	10,278	10,161	117
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	2,199	306	1,893	4,128	374	3,754	3,584	371	3,213
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	486	475	11	775	698	77	159	149	10
5 Bankers and brokers.....	490	487	3	560	487	73	492	466	26
6 Building trades.....	4,300	4,300	.....	6,492	6,492	.....	5,855	5,854	1
7 Clerical.....	5,084	2,878	2,206	2,662	1,577	1,085	1,321	1,077	244
8 Domestic and personal service.....	7,992	3,424	4,568	13,923	2,173	11,750	48,518	23,849	46,169
9 Food and kindred products.....	1,166	1,119	47	1,563	1,526	37	1,164	1,146	18
10 Government employes.....	1,560	1,458	102	1,560	1,420	140	1,194	1,098	96
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	603	267	336	1,438	906	532	662	447	215
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	2,978	2,136	842	4,091	3,106	985	3,385	2,815	570
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	2,513	2,486	27	3,162	3,107	55	1,634	1,634	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	284	280	4	889	765	124	297	244	53
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	506	501	5	672	667	5	1,041	751	290
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	4,004	3,710	294	6,427	6,157	270	6,180	5,720	460
17 Manufacture, misc. establishments.....	4,502	4,024	478	6,221	4,814	1,407	3,974	3,053	921
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	8,463	4,412	4,051	18,434	8,597	9,837	17,008	8,839	8,669
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	2,621	2,552	69	3,830	3,798	32	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	5,024	2,984	2,040	4,858	2,614	2,244	3,947	2,199	1,748
21 Printing and publishing.....	707	615	92	827	718	109	624	538	86
22 Trade, other persons in.....	1,266	1,024	242	1,070	845	225	4,232	4,100	132
23 Transportation.....	5,331	5,326	5	6,386	6,364	22	5,189	5,175	14
24 Industries, not specified.....	2,499	1,968	531	436	392	44	415	414	1

NATIVITY AND RACE FACTORS.

TABLE LXXI.—WAGE-EARNERS BORN OF IRISH FATHERS, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RHODE ISLAND, 1885, 1895, AND 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.....	48,234	30,682	17,552	22,243	14,149	8,094	36,102	15,150	20,952
1 Agents and salespeople.....	2,333	1,515	818	368	323	45	281	259	22
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	1,115	1,093	22	961	956	5	1,164	1,153	11
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	2,209	554	1,655	700	242	458	697	333	364
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	452	444	8	32	29	3	13	12	1
5 Bankers and brokers.....	31	28	3	9	7	2	8	6	2
6 Building trades.....	2,206	2,206	.....	1,088	1,088	.....	1,061	1,060	1
7 Clerical.....	1,452	646	806	60	41	19	30	27	3
8 Domestic and personal service.....	6,384	1,329	5,055	5,708	658	5,050	18,091	729	17,362
9 Food and kindred products.....	296	284	12	149	148	1	131	125	6
10 Government employees.....	881	869	12	135	129	6	297	296	1
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	293	92	201	279	75	204	164	164	32
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	1,956	1,226	730	247	197	50	234	205	29
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	3,033	3,017	16	3,313	3,308	5	2,671	2,671	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	1,100	1,096	4	216	191	25	76	58	18
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	207	205	2	83	83	.....	113	95	18
16 Manufacture, baser metals.....	3,856	3,564	292	1,438	1,408	30	1,607	1,548	59
17 Manufacture, misc. establishments.....	2,251	1,778	473	1,448	1,348	100	1,296	1,114	182
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	11,674	5,181	6,493	3,865	1,951	1,914	5,580	2,981	2,599
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	899	766	133	736	668	68	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	1,206	639	567	158	72	86	184	113	71
21 Printing and publishing.....	256	226	30	21	19	2	36	32	4
22 Trade, other persons in.....	582	500	82	54	48	6	795	730	65
23 Transportation.....	2,801	2,794	7	1,138	1,136	2	1,370	1,368	2
24 Industries not specified.....	761	630	131	37	24	13	203	203	.....

TABLE LXXII.—WAGE-EARNERS BORN OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND WELSH FATHERS, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RHODE ISLAND, 1885, 1895, AND 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.....	27,801	19,934	7,867	16,722	12,203	4,519	17,786	9,067	8,719
1 Agents and salespeople.....	1,279	1,006	273	499	429	70	301	274	27
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	595	586	9	446	444	2	405	401	4
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	666	142	524	314	74	240	274	111	163
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	338	333	5	93	93	.....	23	21	2
5 Bankers and brokers.....	35	34	1	16	14	2	6	4	2
6 Building trades.....	1,337	1,337	.....	858	858	.....	603	603	.....
7 Clerical.....	1,104	586	518	127	93	34	59	46	13
8 Domestic and personal service.....	1,690	664	1,026	1,690	453	1,237	6,476	343	6,133
9 Food and kindred products.....	205	201	4	125	121	4	69	63	6
10 Government employees.....	288	281	7	70	68	2	108	106	2
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	164	54	110	139	79	60	61	43	18
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	1,295	1,043	252	737	671	66	350	314	36
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	732	728	4	599	590	9	247	247	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	161	161	.....	91	83	8	39	38	1
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	145	143	2	123	123	.....	98	79	19
16 Manufacture, baser metals.....	2,832	2,700	132	1,824	1,855	29	1,326	1,292	34
17 Manufacture, misc. establishments.....	1,841	1,644	197	1,228	1,097	131	453	406	47
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	9,620	5,330	4,290	6,410	3,872	2,538	5,863	3,715	2,148
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	643	585	58	490	466	24	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	813	572	241	261	216	45	170	142	28
21 Printing and publishing.....	208	178	30	60	56	4	44	39	5
22 Trade, other persons in.....	396	331	65	67	61	6	403	373	30
23 Transportation.....	843	838	5	354	353	1	226	225	1
24 Industries, not specified.....	571	457	114	41	34	7	182	182	.....

TABLE LXXIII.—WAGE-EARNERS BORN OF CANADIAN FATHERS, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RHODE ISLAND, 1885, 1895, AND 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.....	33,616	20,740	12,876	18,949	12,669	6,280	12,995	6,282	6,713
1 Agents and salespeople.....	1,310	1,027	283	582	521	61	205	191	14
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	689	679	10	564	563	1	364	364	.....
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	1,301	374	927	683	113	570	257	39	198
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	300	290	10	78	75	3	6	6	.....
5 Bankers and brokers.....	45	9	36	9	8	1	2	2	.....
6 Building trades.....	2,596	466	2,130	1,910	1,910	.....	755	755	.....
7 Clerical.....	586	291	295	73	40	33	17	17	.....
8 Domestic and personal service.....	1,998	711	1,287	1,653	314	1,339	4,016	169	3,847
9 Food and kindred products.....	367	362	5	170	170	.....	54	54	.....
10 Government employes.....	214	212	2	89	69	20	20	18	2
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	150	41	109	107	51	56	17	6	11
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	546	373	173	148	102	46	50	42	8
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	1,878	1,869	9	1,172	1,171	1	757	757	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	362	360	2	84	81	3	16	16	.....
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	307	306	1	137	137	.....	49	43	6
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	1,851	1,776	75	970	946	24	347	338	9
17 Manufacture, misc. establishments.....	1,086	913	173	878	793	85	334	302	32
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	14,439	7,529	6,910	8,092	4,190	3,902	5,163	2,597	2,566
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	504	476	28	456	446	10	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	609	398	211	245	150	95	69	50	19
21 Printing and publishing.....	99	89	10	49	40	9	16	16	.....
22 Trade, other persons in.....	271	252	19	38	30	8	141	140	.....
23 Transportation.....	1,426	1,424	2	728	728	.....	298	298	.....
24 Industries, not specified.....	682	513	169	34	21	13	42	42	.....

TABLE LXXIV.—WAGE-EARNERS BORN OF GERMAN FATHERS, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RHODE ISLAND, 1885, 1895, 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.....	5,278	3,976	1,302	2,487	1,964	523	2,338	1,382	956
1 Agents and salespeople.....	245	171	74	54	47	7	32	29	3
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	138	138	.....	84	84	.....	69	69	.....
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	285	146	139	112	79	33	116	97	19
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	50	47	3	8	8	.....	1	1	.....
5 Bankers and brokers.....	5	5	.....	3	2	1	4	3	1
6 Building trades.....	179	179	.....	60	60	.....	46	46	.....
7 Clerical.....	178	93	85	14	12	2	10	10	.....
8 Domestic and personal service.....	559	321	238	329	96	233	955	121	834
9 Food and kindred products.....	157	154	3	130	130	.....	68	68	.....
10 Government employees.....	61	60	1	8	6	2	2	2	.....
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	40	24	16	37	29	8	15	7	8
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	452	350	102	162	151	11	106	104	2
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	117	116	1	42	42	.....	20	20	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	200	199	1	117	116	1	29	26	3
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	64	64	.....	36	36	.....	50	48	2
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	323	314	9	135	135	.....	97	94	3
17 Manufacture, misc. establishments.....	367	335	32	181	170	11	107	95	12
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	1,113	634	479	668	486	182	359	305	54
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	153	140	13	164	158	6	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	201	135	66	63	42	21	62	51	11
21 Printing and publishing.....	33	27	6	8	8	.....	5	5	.....
22 Trade, other persons in.....	70	60	10	10	7	3	134	130	4
23 Transportation.....	151	151	.....	59	59	.....	43	43	.....
24 Industries, not specified.....	137	113	24	3	1	2	8	8	.....

TABLE LXXV.—WAGE-EARNERS BORN OF FATHERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RHODE ISLAND, 1885, 1895, AND 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.....	*32,934	25,912	7,022	12,089	9,554	2,535	6,653	3,354	3,299
1 Agents and salespeople.....	792	569	223	204	182	22	82	74	8
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	1,902	1,781	121	1,305	1,270	35	559	559	.....
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	2,149	1,595	554	665	413	252	291	148	143
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	475	472	3	35	35	4	2	2	.....
5 Bankers and brokers.....	15	14	1	5	5	.....	4	4	.....
6 Building trades.....	1,222	1,222	.....	622	622	.....	376	376	.....
7 Clerical.....	338	179	159	16	12	4	19	12	7
8 Domestic and personal service.....	3,089	1,311	1,772	1,902	520	1,382	3,077	269	2,808
9 Food and kindred products.....	519	500	19	184	184	.....	72	71	1
10 Government employes.....	328	327	1	90	83	7	24	22	2
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	128	78	50	82	50	32	25	14	11
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	1,177	853	324	325	306	19	123	109	14
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	4,210	4,164	46	1,747	1,745	2	213	213	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	317	317	.....	70	65	5	21	21	.....
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	194	194	.....	77	77	.....	55	48	7
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	1,984	1,846	138	557	532	25	266	260	6
17 Manufacture, misc. establishments.....	1,333	1,146	187	1,127	1,080	47	234	214	20
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	8,115	5,150	2,965	1,870	1,236	634	580	347	233
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	1,042	983	59	693	657	36	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	403	316	87	141	117	24	121	91	30
21 Printing and publishing.....	87	76	11	18	18	.....	22	19	3
22 Trade, other persons in.....	974	909	65	62	38	4	232	226	6
23 Transportation.....	1,288	1,278	10	302	301	1	214	214	.....
24 Industries, not specified.....	853	626	227	10	10	.....	41	41	.....

* 12,276, Italy; 3,830, Portugal; 2,693, Russia; 5,478, Sweden; 8,657, miscellaneous countries.

TABLE LXXXVI.—PER CENT. OF OCCUPIED WAGE EARNERS OF FOREIGN PARENTS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS IN 1905, 1895, 1885.

Industry.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents, and salespeople.....	53.0	49.4	65.3	19.0	20.6	13.7	15.6	16.0	12.1
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	41.4	41.0	55.9	28.1	27.0	34.4	20.0	20.1	11.4
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	75.2	90.2	66.8	37.5	71.2	29.3	31.4	66.9	23.1
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	76.9	77.0	72.5	24.1	25.3	11.5	22.1	22.0	21.7
5 Bankers and brokers.....	21.1	20.6	62.5	7.0	6.9	7.6	4.7	4.0	16.2
6 Building trades.....	63.7	63.7	.....	41.2	41.2	.....	32.7	32.7	50.0
7 Clerical work.....	41.9	39.5	45.8	9.9	11.2	7.9	9.3	9.5	8.7
8 Domestic and personal service.....	63.2	56.0	67.3	44.8	48.5	44.1	40.2	41.0	40.2
9 Food and kindred products.....	57.0	57.3	47.8	32.7	33.1	12.0	25.3	41.0	42.0
10 Government employes.....	53.2	54.6	18.4	20.1	20.0	21.0	27.5	28.8	6.8
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	56.3	52.0	59.2	31.0	23.9	40.4	29.9	18.6	45.6
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	64.6	64.3	65.3	28.4	31.5	16.4	20.4	21.6	13.6
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	80.0	80.0	73.8	68.5	68.9	23.7	70.6	70.6	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	88.3	88.4	63.7	39.5	41.2	25.4	37.9	39.5	29.4
15 Lumber and its manufacture.....	64.5	64.6	50.0	40.5	41.1	100.0	26.0	29.5	15.3
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	73.1	73.4	68.0	43.7	44.2	28.6	37.1	38.2	19.5
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	60.5	59.2	69.0	43.9	48.3	21.0	37.9	38.2	24.2
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	84.2	84.4	84.0	53.2	57.8	48.3	50.8	54.4	46.8
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	55.3	53.7	80.9	39.6	38.7	63.8	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	39.2	40.9	36.5	15.2	18.6	10.8	13.4	16.9	8.4
21 Printing and publishing.....	49.2	49.3	48.7	16.0	16.5	12.1	16.5	17.2	12.3
22 Trade, other persons in.....	64.5	66.8	49.9	16.5	17.9	10.8	28.8	28.1	44.6
23 Transportation.....	55.0	55.0	82.8	28.8	28.9	15.4	29.4	29.4	17.7
24 Industries, not specified.....	54.6	54.4	55.7	22.3	18.7	44.4	53.5	53.5	100.0
Total.....	66.0	64.4	70.3	40.6	41.2	38.1	37.6	36.1	39.0

TABLE LXXXVII.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS OF ALL NATIVITIES IN EACH OF THE 24 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN 1885, 1895, 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.				1895.				1885.			
	Aggre- gate.	Male.	Female.	Aggre- gate.	Male.	Female.	Aggre- gate.	Male.	Female.	Aggre- gate.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents and salespeople.....	5.02	5.41	4.04	5.03	6.11	2.67	2.87	5.30		2.87	5.30	.59
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	4.79	6.50	.46	6.71	9.67	.22	6.35	13.01		6.35	13.01	.13
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	3.93	1.94	8.99	3.69	1.06	9.45	2.58	1.14		2.58	1.14	3.93
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	.93	1.28	.06	.57	.76	.15	.10	.20		.10	.20	.01
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.28	.38	.01	.34	.43	.14	.26	.50		.26	.50	.03
6 Building trades.....	5.28	7.37	.....	6.17	8.99	.....	4.31	8.90	00+	4.31	8.90	00+
7 Clerical work.....	3.91	2.91	6.43	1.65	1.45	2.09	.72	1.23		.72	1.23	.26
8 Domestic and personal service.....	9.70	4.83	22.03	14.09	3.43	37.36	40.18	4.07		40.18	4.07	74.02
9 Food and kindred products.....	1.21	1.63	.14	1.30	1.86	.07	.77	1.56		.77	1.56	.03
10 Government employees.....	1.49	2.00	.20	1.09	1.45	.32	.81	1.58		.81	1.58	.10
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.61	.35	1.30	1.16	.97	1.59	.47	.56		.47	.56	.38
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	3.75	3.72	3.83	3.19	3.70	2.09	2.10	3.67		2.10	3.67	.63
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	5.57	7.70	.16	5.61	8.12	.13	2.75	5.67		2.75	5.67	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	1.08	1.50	.02	.82	1.06	.30	.24	.41		.24	.41	.07
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	.63	.88	.02	.63	.91	.01	.70	1.09		.70	1.09	.33
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	6.63	8.66	1.48	6.38	8.99	.67	4.87	9.47		4.87	9.47	.55
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	5.08	6.12	2.43	6.20	7.58	3.17	3.17	5.31		3.17	5.31	1.16
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	23.85	17.57	39.78	21.99	16.57	33.83	17.11	18.72		17.11	18.72	15.61
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	2.62	3.42	.57	3.59	5.05	.40	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	3.69	3.14	5.07	3.20	2.62	4.48	2.26	2.71		2.26	2.71	1.82
21 Printing and publishing.....	.62	.75	.28	.55	.70	.22	.36	.66		.36	.66	.09
22 Trade, other persons in.....	1.59	1.91	.76	.72	.84	.45	2.94	5.83		2.94	5.83	.23
23 Transportation.....	5.28	7.35	.05	5.01	7.29	.05	3.64	7.50		3.64	7.50	.02
24 Industries, not specified.....	2.46	2.68	1.89	.31	.39	.14	.44	.91		.44	.91	.00+

TABLE LXXXVIII.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS OF UNITED STATES PARENTAGE IN EACH OF THE 24 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN 1885, 1895, 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents and salespeople.....	6.96	7.69	4.72	6.85	8.30	3.78	3.88	6.97	.85
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	8.27	10.77	.68	8.12	11.85	.24	8.15	16.27	.18
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	2.89	.53	10.03	3.88	.52	10.97	2.83	.59	5.05
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	.64	.83	.06	.73	.97	.23	.13	.24	.01
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.64	.85	.02	.53	.68	.21	.39	.75	.04
6 Building trades.....	5.64	7.50	.....	6.10	8.99	.....	4.64	9.37	00+
7 Clerical work.....	6.67	5.02	11.69	2.50	2.19	3.17	1.05	1.72	.38
8 Domestic and personal service.....	10.49	5.98	24.22	13.09	3.01	34.32	38.49	3.76	72.00
9 Food and kindred products.....	1.53	1.95	.25	1.47	2.12	.11	.92	1.83	.03
10 Government employes.....	2.05	2.55	.54	1.47	1.97	.41	.95	1.76	.15
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.79	.47	1.78	1.35	1.26	1.55	.53	.72	.34
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	3.91	3.73	4.46	3.85	4.31	2.88	2.69	4.51	.90
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	3.30	4.34	.14	2.97	4.31	.16	1.30	2.62	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	.37	.49	.02	.83	1.06	.36	.24	.39	.....
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	.66	.87	.03	.63	.92	.01	.83	1.20	.46
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	5.26	6.47	1.56	6.04	8.54	.79	4.90	9.16	.72
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	5.91	7.02	2.53	5.85	6.67	4.11	3.15	4.89	1.45
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	11.11	7.70	21.48	17.33	11.92	28.74	13.49	13.35	13.63
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	3.44	4.45	.37	3.65	5.26	.24	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	6.60	5.21	10.81	4.57	3.62	6.55	3.13	3.52	2.75
21 Printing and publishing.....	.93	1.07	.49	.78	1.00	.32	.50	.86	.14
22 Trade, other persons in.....	1.66	1.79	1.28	1.00	1.17	.66	3.36	6.57	.21
23 Transportation.....	7.00	9.29	.03	6.00	8.82	.06	4.12	8.29	.02
24 Industries, not specified.....	3.28	3.43	2.81	.41	.54	.13	.33	.66	00+

TABLE LXXXIX.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS OF IRISH PARENTAGE IN EACH OF THE 24 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN 1885, 1895 AND 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents and salespeople.....	4.84	4.94	4.66	1.66	2.28	.56	.78	1.71	.11
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	2.31	3.56	.13	4.32	6.76	.07	3.23	7.61	.05
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	4.58	1.81	9.43	3.15	1.71	5.66	1.93	2.20	1.74
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	.94	1.45	.05	.14	.20	.04	.04	.08	00+
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.06	.09	.02	.04	.05	.03	.02	.04	.01
6 Building trades.....	4.57	7.18	.....	4.89	7.69	.....	2.94	7.00	00+
7 Clerical work.....	3.01	2.10	4.09	.27	.29	.23	.08	.18	.01
8 Domestic and personal service.....	13.23	4.33	28.80	25.66	4.65	62.39	50.11	4.81	82.86
9 Food and kindred products.....	.61	.93	.07	.67	1.05	.01	.36	.83	.03
10 Government employees.....	1.83	2.83	.07	.61	.91	.07	.82	1.95	00+
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.61	.30	1.14	1.26	.53	2.52	.45	.21	.63
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	4.06	4.00	4.16	1.11	1.39	.62	.65	1.35	.14
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	6.29	9.83	.09	14.89	23.38	.06	7.40	17.63	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	2.28	3.57	.02	.97	1.35	.31	.21	.38	.09
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	.43	.67	.01	.37	.59	.....	.31	.63	.09
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	7.99	11.61	1.66	6.46	9.95	.37	4.45	10.22	.28
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	4.67	5.79	2.69	6.51	9.53	1.24	3.59	7.35	.87
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	24.20	16.89	36.99	17.38	13.79	23.65	15.46	19.68	12.40
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	1.86	2.50	.76	3.31	4.72	.84	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	2.50	2.09	3.23	.71	.71	1.06	.51	.74	.34
21 Printing and publishing.....	.53	.74	.17	.09	.13	.10	.10	.21	.02
22 Trade, other persons in.....	1.21	1.63	.47	.24	.34	.07	2.20	4.82	.31
23 Transportation.....	5.81	9.11	.04	5.12	8.03	.02	3.80	9.03	.01
24 Industries, not specified.....	1.58	2.05	.75	.17	.17	.16	5.6	1.34	.....

TABLE LXXIX.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND WELSH PARENTAGE IN EACH OF THE 24 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN 1885, 1895, 1905.

	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents and salespeople.....	4.60	5.05	3.47	2.98	3.52	1.55	1.69	3.02	.32
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	2.14	2.94	.11	2.67	3.64	.04	2.28	4.42	.05
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	2.40	.71	6.66	1.88	.61	5.31	1.54	1.23	1.87
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	1.22	1.67	.06	.56	.76	.....	.13	.23	.02
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.13	.17	.01	.10	.11	.04	.03	.05	.02
6 Building trades.....	4.81	6.71	.....	5.13	7.03	.....	3.39	6.65	.....
7 Clerical work.....	3.97	2.94	6.58	.76	.76	.75	.33	.51	.15
8 Domestic and personal service.....	6.08	3.33	13.04	10.11	3.71	27.37	36.41	3.78	70.34
9 Food and kindred products.....	.74	1.01	.05	.75	.99	.09	.39	.69	.07
10 Government employees.....	1.04	1.41	.09	.42	.56	.04	.61	1.17	.02
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.59	.27	1.40	.83	.65	1.33	.34	.48	.21
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	4.66	5.23	3.20	4.41	5.50	1.46	1.97	3.46	.41
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	2.63	3.65	.05	3.58	4.83	.20	1.39	2.72	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	.58	.81	.....	.55	.68	.18	.22	.42	.01
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	.52	.72	.03	.74	1.01	.....	.55	.87	.22
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	10.19	13.55	1.68	11.27	15.20	.64	7.46	14.25	.39
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	6.62	8.25	2.50	7.34	8.99	2.90	2.55	4.48	.54
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	34.60	26.74	54.53	38.30	31.73	56.16	32.96	40.97	24.63
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	2.31	2.93	.74	2.93	3.82	.53	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	2.92	2.87	3.08	1.56	1.77	1.02	.96	1.57	.32
21 Printing and publishing.....	.75	.89	.38	.36	.46	.09	.25	.43	.06
22 Trade, other persons in.....	1.42	1.66	.83	.40	.50	.13	2.26	4.11	.34
23 Transportation.....	3.03	4.20	.06	2.12	2.89	.02	1.27	2.48	.01
24 Industries, not specified.....	2.05	2.29	1.45	.25	.28	.15	1.02	2.01	.....

TABLE LXXX.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS OF CANADIAN PARENTAGE IN EACH OF THE 24 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN 1885, 1895, 1905.

Industry.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents and salespeople.....	3.90	4.95	2.20	3.07	4.11	.97	1.58	3.04
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	2.05	3.27	.08	2.98	4.44	.02	2.80	5.79
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	3.87	1.80	7.20	3.60	.89	9.08	1.98	.94	2.95
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	.89	1.40	.08	.41	.59	.05	.05	.10	.....
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.13	.04	.28	.05	.06	.02	.02	.03	.....
6 Building trades.....	7.72	2.25	16.54	10.08	15.08	.....	5.81	12.02	.....
7 Clerical work.....	1.74	1.40	2.29	.39	.32	.52	.13	.27	.....
8 Domestic and personal service.....	5.94	3.43	9.99	8.72	2.48	21.32	30.90	2.69	57.31
9 Food and kindred products.....	1.09	1.75	.04	.90	1.34	.....	.42	.86	.....
10 Government employees.....	.64	1.02	.02	.47	.54	.32	.15	.29	.03
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.45	.20	.84	.56	.40	.89	.13	.10	.16
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	1.62	1.80	1.34	.78	.81	.73	.38	.67	.12
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	5.59	9.01	.07	6.19	9.24	.02	5.83	12.05	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	1.08	1.74	.02	.44	.64	.05	.12	.25	.....
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	.91	1.48	.01	.73	1.08	.....	.38	.68	.09
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	5.51	8.56	.58	5.12	7.47	.38	2.67	5.38	.14
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	3.23	4.40	1.34	4.63	6.26	1.35	2.57	4.81	.48
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	42.95	36.30	53.66	42.70	33.07	62.13	39.73	41.34	38.22
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	1.50	2.30	.22	2.41	3.52	.16	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	1.81	1.92	1.64	1.29	1.18	1.51	.53	.80	.28
21 Printing and publishing.....	.30	.43	.08	.26	.32	.14	.12	.23	.....
22 Trade, other persons in.....	.81	1.21	.15	.20	.24	.13	1.09	2.23	.01
23 Transportation.....	4.24	6.87	.02	3.84	5.75	.....	2.29	4.74	.....
24 Industries, not specified.....	2.03	2.47	1.31	.18	.17	.21	.32	.67	.....

TABLE LXXXI.—SHOWING PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS OF GERMAN PARENTAGE IN EACH OF THE 24 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN 1885, 1895, 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents and salespeople.....	4.64	4.30	5.68	2.17	2.39	1.34	1.37	2.10	.31
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	2.61	3.47	.....	3.38	4.28	.....	2.95	4.99	.....
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	5.40	3.67	10.67	4.50	4.02	6.31	4.96	7.02	1.99
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	.95	1.18	.23	.32	.41	.....	.04	.07	.....
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.09	.13	.....	.12	.10	.19	.17	.22	.10
6 Building trades.....	3.39	4.50	.....	2.41	3.05	.....	1.97	3.33	.....
7 Clerical work.....	3.37	2.34	6.53	.56	.61	.38	.43	.72	.....
8 Domestic and personal service.....	10.59	8.07	18.28	13.23	4.89	44.55	40.85	8.76	87.24
9 Food and kindred products.....	2.97	3.87	.23	5.23	6.62	.....	2.91	4.92	.....
10 Government employees.....	1.16	1.51	.08	.32	.31	.38	.09	.14	.....
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.76	.60	1.23	1.49	1.48	1.53	.64	.51	.84
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	8.56	8.80	7.83	6.51	7.69	2.10	4.53	7.53	.21
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	2.22	2.92	.08	1.69	2.14	.....	.85	1.45	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	3.79	5.01	.08	4.71	5.91	.19	1.24	1.88	.31
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	1.21	1.61	.....	1.45	1.83	.....	2.14	3.47	.21
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	6.12	7.90	.69	5.43	6.87	.....	4.15	6.80	.31
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	6.95	8.43	2.46	7.28	8.65	2.11	4.58	6.87	1.26
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	21.09	15.94	36.79	26.86	24.75	34.80	15.36	22.07	5.65
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	2.90	3.52	1.00	6.60	8.04	1.15	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	3.81	3.40	5.07	2.53	2.14	4.02	2.65	3.69	1.15
21 Printing and publishing.....	.63	.68	.46	.32	.41	.....	.21	.36	.....
22 Trade, other persons in.....	1.33	1.51	.77	.40	.36	.57	5.73	9.41	.42
23 Transportation.....	2.86	3.80	.....	2.37	3.00	.....	1.84	3.11	.....
24 Industries, not specified.....	2.60	2.84	1.84	.12	.05	.38	.34	.58	.....

TABLE LXXXII.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE 24 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN 1885, 1895, 1905.

INDUSTRY.	1905.			1895.			1885.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1 Agents and salespeople.....	2.40	2.20	3.18	1.69	1.91	.87	1.23	2.21
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	5.78	6.87	1.72	10.79	13.29	1.38	8.40	16.67
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	6.53	6.16	7.89	5.50	4.32	9.94	4.37	4.41	4.34
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	1.44	1.82	.04	.29	.33	.16	.03	.06	.....
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.05	.05	.01	.04	.05	.....	.06	.12	.....
6 Building trades.....	3.71	4.72	.....	5.15	6.51	.....	5.65	11.21	.....
7 Clerical work.....	1.03	.69	2.26	.13	.13	.16	.28	.36	.21
8 Domestic and personal service.....	9.38	5.08	25.24	15.73	5.44	54.51	46.25	8.02	85.12
9 Food and kindred products.....	1.58	1.93	.27	1.52	1.93	.....	1.08	2.12	.03
10 Government employees.....	1.00	1.27	.01	.74	.87	.27	.36	.65	.06
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.39	.30	.71	.68	.52	1.26	.37	.42	.33
12 Jewelry and gold and silver workers.....	3.57	3.29	4.61	2.69	3.20	.75	1.85	3.25	.43
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	12.78	16.07	.66	14.45	18.26	.08	3.20	6.35	.....
14 Liquors and beverages.....	.96	1.22	.....	.58	.68	.20	.32	.63	.....
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	.59	.75	.....	.64	.83	.....	.83	1.43	.21
16 Manufacture, base metals.....	6.02	7.12	1.97	4.61	5.57	.99	4.00	7.75	.18
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	4.05	4.42	2.66	9.32	11.30	1.85	3.52	6.38	.61
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	24.64	19.88	42.22	15.47	12.94	25.01	8.72	10.34	7.06
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	3.16	3.79	.84	5.73	6.88	1.42	.....	.....	.....
20 Professional service.....	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.17	1.22	.95	1.82	2.71	.91
21 Printing and publishing.....	.26	.29	.16	.15	.19	.....	.33	.57	.09
22 Trade, other persons in.....	2.96	3.51	.93	.35	.40	.16	3.49	6.74	.18
23 Transportation.....	3.91	4.93	.14	2.50	3.15	.04	3.22	6.38	.....
24 Industries, not specified.....	2.59	2.42	3.24	.08	.10	.....	.62	1.22	.....

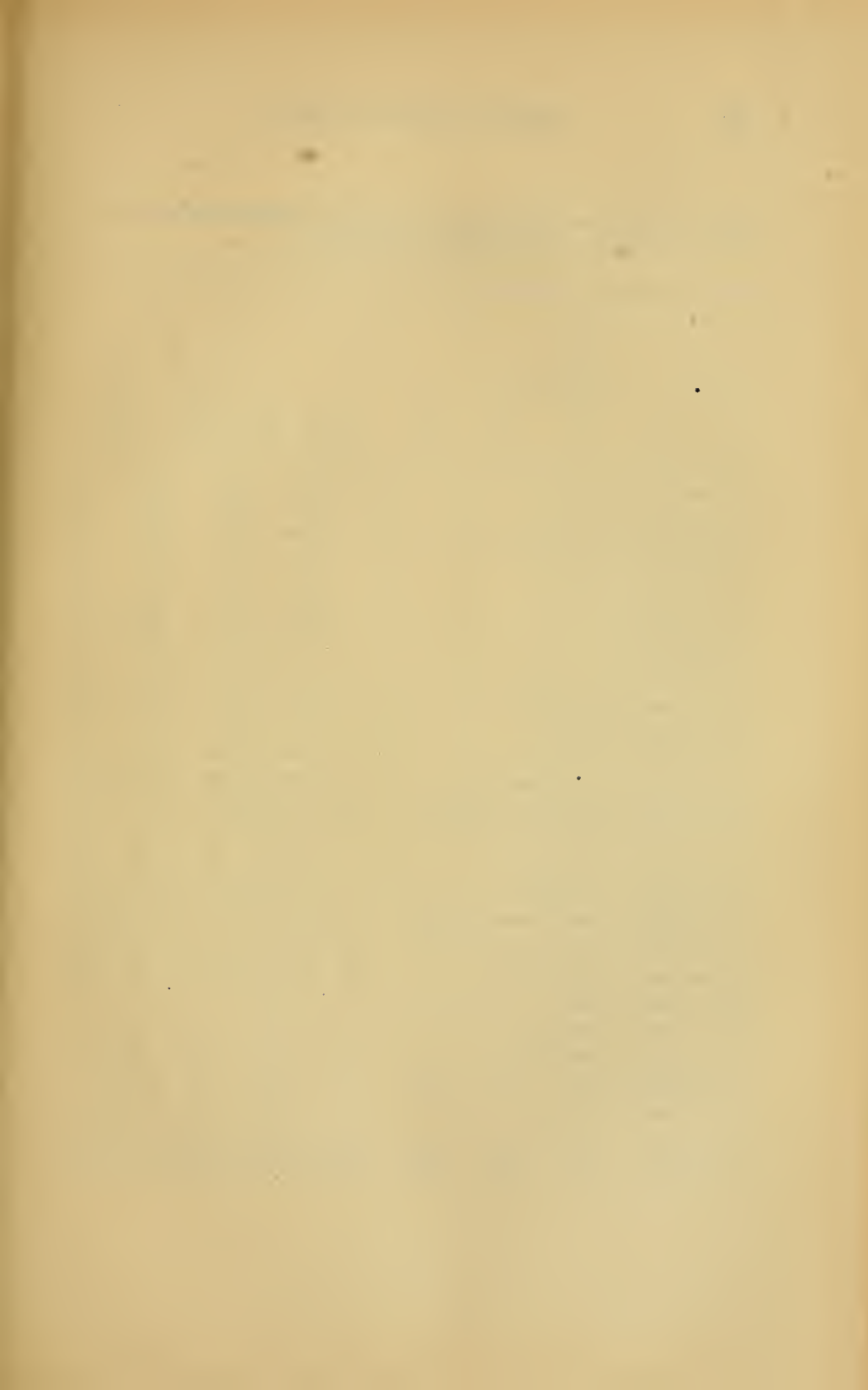


TABLE LXXXIII.—WAGE EARNERS BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AND BY PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.	Total.	United States.	Canada, English.	Canada, French.
1 Agents and salespeople.....	11,257	5,298	283	1,027
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	10,738	6,299	132	557
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	8,809	2,199	242	1,059
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	2,101	486	57	243
5 Bankers and brokers.....	621	490	9	36
6 Building trades.....	11,840	4,300	466	2,130
7 Clerical work.....	8,742	5,084	266	320
8 Domestic and personal service.....	2,712	7,992	825	1,173
9 Food and kindred products.....	2,710	1,166	44	323
10 Government employees.....	3,332	1,560	54	160
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	1,378	603	71	79
12 Jewelry, and gold and silver workers.....	8,404	2,978	215	331
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	12,483	2,513	180	1,698
14 Liquors and beverages.....	2,424	284	31	331
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	1,423	506	48	259
16 Manufacture, baser metals.....	14,850	4,004	446	1,405
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	11,380	4,502	319	767
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	53,424	8,463	760	13,679
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	5,862	2,621	106	398
20 Professional service.....	8,256	5,024	207	402
21 Printing and publishing.....	1,390	707	38	61
22 Trade, other persons in.....	3,559	1,266	96	175
23 Transportation.....	11,840	5,331	314	1,112
24 Industries not specified.....	5,503	2,499	127	555
Total.....	224,038	76,175	5,336	28,280

TABLE LXXXIII.—WAGE EARNERS BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AND BY PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER.—Concluded.

England.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Scotland and Wales.	Sweden.	Other Countries.
961	245	2,333	121	51	237	318	130	253
429	138	1,115	660	807	12	166	279	144
511	285	2,209	865	280	327	155	184	493
259	50	452	216	25	12	79	96	126
32	5	31	6	.....	.....	3	.....	9
1,000	179	2,206	335	118	77	337	516	176
857	178	1,452	46	15	50	247	125	102
1,224	559	6,384	651	363	66	466	1,247	762
129	157	296	180	68	53	76	46	172
221	61	881	226	24	4	67	34	40
132	40	293	20	3	11	32	29	65
1,099	452	1,956	230	37	269	196	263	378
571	117	3,033	2,803	637	69	161	202	499
141	200	1,100	178	27	41	20	17	54
120	64	207	14	20	15	25	70	75
2,272	323	3,856	338	176	92	560	863	515
1,307	367	2,251	523	186	126	534	231	267
8,076	1,113	11,674	3,870	214	169	1,544	619	3,243
492	153	899	247	24	383	151	46	342
623	201	1,206	109	10	53	190	74	157
165	33	256	11	4	9	43	14	49
318	70	582	182	11	475	78	45	261
663	151	2,801	185	606	72	180	248	177
393	137	761	260	124	71	178	100	298
21,995	5,278	48,234	12,276	3,830	2,693	5,806	5,478	8,657

TABLE LXXXIV.—PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH RACE TO THE TOTAL OF ALL RACES IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.	Total.	United States. Per cent.	Canada, English. Per cent.	Canada, French. Per cent.
1 Agents and salespeople.....	100.00	47.06	2.51	.12
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	100.00	58.66	1.23	9.19
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	100.00	24.96	2.75	12.02
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	100.00	23.13	2.71	11.57
5 Bankers and brokers.....	100.00	78.90	1.45	5.80
6 Building trades.....	100.00	36.32	3.93	17.99
7 Clerical work.....	100.00	58.16	3.04	3.66
8 Domestic and personal service.....	100.00	36.81	3.80	5.40
9 Food and kindred products.....	100.00	43.03	1.62	11.92
10 Government employees.....	100.00	46.82	1.62	4.80
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	100.00	43.76	5.15	5.73
12 Jewelry, and gold and silver workers.....	100.00	35.43	2.56	3.94
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	100.00	20.13	1.44	13.60
14 Liquors and beverages.....	100.00	11.71	1.28	13.66
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	100.00	35.56	3.37	18.20
16 Manufacture, baser metals.....	100.00	26.96	3.00	9.46
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	100.00	39.56	2.80	6.74
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	100.00	15.84	1.42	25.61
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	100.00	44.71	1.81	6.79
20 Professional service.....	100.00	60.85	2.51	4.87
21 Printing and publishing.....	100.00	50.86	2.73	4.39
22 Trade, other persons in.....	100.00	35.57	2.70	4.92
23 Transportation.....	100.00	45.03	2.65	9.39
24 Industries not specified.....	100.00	45.41	2.31	10.09

TABLE LXXXIV.—PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH RACE TO THE TOTAL OF ALL RACES IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS.—Concluded.

England. Per cent.	Germany. Per cent.	Ireland. Per cent.	Italy. Per cent.	Portugal. Per cent.	Russia. Per cent.	Scotland and Wales. Per cent.	Sweden. Per cent.	Other countries. Per cent.
8.54	2.18	20.73	1.08	.45	2.11	2.82	1.15	2.25
3.99	1.28	10.38	6.15	7.25	.11	1.55	2.60	1.34
5.80	3.23	25.08	9.82	3.18	3.71	1.76	2.09	5.60
12.33	2.38	21.51	10.28	1.19	.57	3.76	4.57	6.00
5.15	.81	4.99	.97	.....	.....	.48	.....	1.45
8.44	1.51	18.63	2.83	1.00	.65	2.85	4.36	1.49
9.80	2.04	16.61	.53	.17	.57	2.82	1.43	1.17
5.64	2.57	29.40	3.00	1.67	.30	2.15	5.75	3.51
4.76	5.79	10.92	6.64	2.51	1.96	2.80	1.70	6.35
6.64	1.83	26.44	6.78	.72	.12	2.01	1.02	1.20
9.58	2.90	21.26	1.45	.22	.80	2.32	2.11	4.72
13.08	5.38	23.27	2.74	.44	3.20	2.33	3.13	4.50
4.58	.94	24.30	22.46	5.10	.55	1.29	1.61	4.00
5.82	8.25	45.38	75.34	1.11	1.70	.82	.70	2.23
8.43	4.50	14.55	.98	1.41	1.05	1.76	4.92	5.27
15.30	2.17	25.97	2.28	1.19	.62	3.77	5.81	3.47
11.49	3.22	19.78	4.59	1.64	1.11	4.69	2.03	2.35
15.12	2.08	21.85	7.24	.40	.32	2.89	1.16	6.07
8.39	2.61	15.34	4.21	.41	6.53	2.58	.79	5.83
7.55	2.43	14.61	1.32	.12	.64	2.30	.90	1.90
11.87	2.37	18.42	.79	.29	.65	3.09	1.01	3.53
8.94	1.97	16.35	5.14	.31	13.35	2.19	1.26	7.33
5.60	1.28	23.66	1.56	5.12	.61	1.52	2.09	1.49
7.14	2.49	13.83	4.72	2.25	1.29	3.23	1.82	5.42

TABLE LXXXV.—PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS, BY RACE, TO THE TOTAL OF EACH RACE.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.	Per cent. of each class to total of all classes.	United States. Per cent.	Canada, English. Per cent.	Canada, French. Per cent.
1 Agents and salespeople.....	5.02	6.96	5.30	3.63
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	4.79	8.27	2.47	1.97
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	3.93	2.89	4.54	3.75
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	.93	.64	1.07	.86
5 Bankers and brokers.....	.28	.64	.17	.13
6 Building trades.....	5.28	5.64	8.74	7.53
7 Clerical work.....	3.91	6.67	4.99	1.13
8 Domestic and personal service.....	9.70	10.49	15.46	4.15
9 Food and kindred products.....	1.21	1.53	.83	1.14
10 Government employees.....	1.49	2.05	1.01	.56
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	.61	.79	1.33	.28
12 Jewelry, and gold and silver workers.....	3.75	3.91	4.03	1.17
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	5.57	3.30	3.37	6.01
14 Liquors and beverages.....	1.08	.37	.58	1.17
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	.63	.66	.90	.91
16 Manufacture, baser metals.....	6.63	5.26	8.35	4.97
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establishments.....	5.08	5.91	5.98	2.71
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	23.85	11.11	14.24	48.37
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	2.62	3.44	1.99	1.41
20 Professional service.....	3.69	6.60	3.88	1.42
21 Printing and publishing.....	.62	.93	.71	.22
22 Trade, other persons in.....	1.59	1.66	1.80	.62
23 Transportation.....	5.28	7.00	5.88	3.93
24 Industries not specified.....	2.46	3.28	2.38	1.96
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.000

TABLE LXXXVI.—WAGE EARNERS, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, BY PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER, AND BY SEX.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.	Aggregate.			United States.		Canada, English.		Canada, French.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1 Agents and salespeople.....	11,257	8,696	2,561	4,408	890	208	75	819	208
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	10,738	10,448	290	6,171	128	129	3	550	7
3 Apparel, workers on articles of..	8,809	3,117	5,692	306	1,893	54	188	320	739
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	2,001	2,061	40	475	11	54	3	236	7
5 Bankers and brokers.....	621	613	8	487	3	9	.....	36	.....
6 Building trades.....	11,840	11,840	.....	4,300	.....	466	.....	2,130	.....
7 Clerical work.....	8,742	4,673	4,069	2,878	2,206	117	149	174	146
8 Domestic and personal service...	21,712	7,766	13,946	3,424	4,568	177	648	534	639
9 Food and kindred products.....	2,710	2,620	90	1,119	47	44	.....	318	5
10 Government employees.....	3,332	3,207	125	1,458	102	53	1	159	1
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers....	1,378	556	822	267	336	10	61	31	48
12 Jewelry, and gold and silver work- ers.....	8,404	5,981	2,423	2,136	842	123	92	250	81
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery.....	12,483	12,380	103	2,486	27	17	8	2,691	7
14 Liquors and beverages.....	2,424	2,413	11	280	4	30	1	330	1
15 Lumber and its remanufacture...	1,423	1,413	10	501	5	48	.....	258	1
16 Manufacture, baser metals.....	14,850	13,910	940	3,710	294	404	42	1,372	33
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous es- tablishments.....	53,424	28,236	25,188	4,412	4,051	336	424	7,193	6,486
18 Manufacture, textile workers....	11,380	9,840	1,540	4,024	478	280	39	633	134
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	5,862	5,502	360	2,552	69	95	11	381	17
20 Professional service.....	8,256	5,044	3,212	2,984	2,040	125	82	273	129
21 Printing and publishing.....	1,390	1,211	179	615	92	30	8	59	2
22 Trade, other persons in.....	3,559	3,076	483	1,024	242	81	15	171	4
23 Transportation.....	11,840	11,811	29	5,326	5	312	2	1,112	.....
24 Industries not specified.....	5,503	4,307	1,196	1,968	531	98	29	415	140
Total.....	224,038	160,721	63,317	57,311	18,864	3,461	1,875	19,445	8,835

TABLE LXXXVI.—WAGE EARNERS, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, BY PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER, AND BY SEX.—Concluded.

England.		Germany.		Ireland.		Italy.		Portugal.		Russia.		Scotland and Wales.		Sweden.		Other Countries.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
767	194	171	74	1,515	818	80	41	46	5	148	89	239	79	99	31	196	57
424	5	138	.....	1,093	22	549	111	803	4	10	2	162	4	275	4	144	.....
111	400	146	139	554	1,655	731	134	198	82	270	57	31	124	92	92	304	189
256	3	47	3	444	8	215	1	24	1	12	.....	77	2	95	1	126	.....
31	1	5	.....	28	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
1,000	.....	179	.....	2,206	.....	335	.....	118	.....	77	.....	337	.....	516	.....	176	.....
462	395	93	85	646	806	35	11	8	7	21	29	124	123	54	71	61	41
530	694	321	238	1,329	5,055	558	93	103	260	44	22	134	332	141	1,106	471	291
127	2	154	3	284	12	166	14	68	.....	50	3	74	2	45	1	171	1
216	5	60	1	869	12	226	.....	24	.....	4	.....	65	2	33	1	40	.....
51	81	24	16	92	201	7	13	1	2	10	1	3	29	10	19	50	15
911	188	350	102	1,226	730	159	71	23	14	146	123	132	64	220	43	305	73
567	4	116	1	3,017	16	2,789	14	635	2	66	3	161	.....	201	1	473	26
141	.....	199	1	1,096	4	178	.....	27	.....	41	.....	20	.....	17	.....	54	.....
118	2	64	.....	205	2	14	.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	.....	70	.....	75	.....
2,157	115	314	6	3,564	292	315	23	121	55	84	8	543	17	839	24	487	28
4,533	3,543	634	479	5,181	6,493	2,433	1,437	86	128	119	50	797	747	373	246	2,139	1,104
1,162	145	335	32	1,778	473	485	38	106	80	107	19	482	52	200	31	248	19
447	45	140	13	766	133	233	14	23	1	354	29	138	13	45	1	328	14
442	181	135	66	639	567	102	7	8	2	52	1	130	60	53	21	101	56
139	26	27	6	226	30	11	.....	4	.....	7	2	39	4	9	5	45	4
264	54	60	10	500	82	174	8	10	1	471	4	67	11	41	4	213	48
658	5	151	.....	2,794	7	185	.....	605	1	66	6	180	.....	247	1	175	2
326	67	113	24	630	131	217	43	80	44	62	9	131	47	81	19	186	112
15,840	6,155	3,976	1,302	30,632	17,552	10,202	2,074	3,141	689	2,236	457	4,094	1,712	3,756	1,722	6,577	2,080

TABLE LXXXVII.—PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS, BY RACE AND BY SEX, TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.	Aggregate.			United States.		Canada, English.		Canada, French.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1 Agents and salespeople.....	100.00	77.25	22.75	50.69	34.75	2.39	2.93	9.42	8.12
2 Agricultural pursuits.....	100.00	97.30	2.70	59.06	44.14	1.23	1.03	5.27	2.41
3 Apparel, workers on articles of.....	100.00	35.38	64.62	9.87	33.25	1.73	3.30	10.27	12.98
4 Apprentices and helpers.....	100.00	98.10	1.90	23.05	27.50	2.62	7.50	11.45	17.50
5 Bankers and brokers.....	100.00	98.71	1.29	79.45	37.50	1.47	.....	5.87	.....
6 Building trades.....	100.00	100.00	.....	36.32	.....	3.93	.....	17.99	.....
7 Clerical work.....	100.00	53.45	46.55	61.59	54.22	2.50	3.66	3.72	3.59
8 Domestic and personal service.....	100.00	35.77	64.23	44.09	32.75	2.28	4.65	6.88	4.58
9 Food and kindred products.....	100.00	96.68	3.32	42.71	52.22	1.68	.....	12.14	5.56
10 Government employees.....	100.00	96.25	3.75	45.46	31.60	1.65	.80	4.96	.80
11 Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	100.00	40.35	59.65	48.02	40.88	1.80	7.42	5.57	5.84
12 Jewelry, and gold and silver workers..	100.00	71.17	28.83	35.71	34.75	2.06	3.80	4.18	3.34
13 Laborers, excepting garden and nursery	100.00	99.30	70.35	46.5	0.00	3.40	.....	18.26	10.00
14 Liquors and beverages.....	100.00	99.17	.83	20.08	26.22	1.44	1.94	13.66	6.80
15 Lumber and its remanufacture.....	100.00	99.55	.45	11.60	36.37	1.24	9.09	13.68	9.09
16 Manufacture, baser metals.....	100.00	93.67	6.33	26.67	31.28	2.91	4.46	9.86	3.51
17 Manufacture, miscellaneous establish- ments.....	100.00	86.47	13.53	40.89	31.04	2.85	2.53	6.43	8.70
18 Manufacture, textiles.....	100.00	52.85	47.15	15.63	16.08	1.19	1.68	25.47	25.75
19 Merchants or dealers, retail.....	100.00	93.86	6.14	46.39	19.17	1.73	3.05	6.92	4.72
20 Professional service.....	100.00	61.09	38.91	59.16	63.51	2.48	2.55	5.41	4.02
21 Printing and publishing.....	100.00	87.12	12.88	50.78	51.40	2.48	4.47	4.87	1.12
22 Trade, other persons in.....	100.00	86.43	13.57	33.29	50.10	2.63	3.10	5.56	.83
23 Transportation.....	100.00	99.76	.24	45.09	17.24	2.64	6.90	9.42	.....
24 Industries, not specified.....	100.00	78.27	21.73	45.69	44.40	2.27	2.42	9.64	11.71

TABLE LXXXVII.—PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS BY RACE AND BY SEX, TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS.—Concluded.

England.		Germany.		Ireland.		Italy.		Portugal.		Russia.		Scotland and Wales.		Sweden.		Other Countries.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8.82	7.57	1.97	2.89	17.42	31.94	.92	1.60	.53	.20	1.70	3.48	2.75	3.08	1.14	1.21	2.25	2.23
4.06	1.72	1.32	.....	10.46	7.59	5.25	35.28	7.69	1.38	.10	.69	1.55	1.33	2.63	1.38	1.38	.....
3.56	7.03	4.69	2.44	17.78	29.08	23.45	2.36	6.35	1.44	8.66	1.00	.94	2.18	2.95	1.62	9.75	3.32
12.41	7.50	2.28	7.50	21.54	20.00	10.43	2.50	1.17	2.50	.58	.....	3.74	5.00	4.61	2.50	6.12	.....
5.06	12.50	.81	.....	4.57	37.50	.81	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	1.47	.....
8.44	.....	1.51	.....	18.63	.....	2.83	.....	1.00	.....	.65	.....	2.85	.....	4.36	.....	1.49	.....
9.89	9.71	1.99	2.09	13.82	19.81	.75	.27	.17	.17	.45	.71	2.65	3.02	1.16	1.74	1.31	1.01
6.82	4.98	4.13	1.71	17.11	36.25	7.19	.67	1.33	1.86	.57	.15	1.72	2.38	1.82	7.93	6.06	2.09
4.85	2.22	5.88	3.33	10.84	13.34	6.33	15.56	2.59	.....	1.91	3.33	2.82	2.22	1.72	1.11	6.53	1.11
6.73	4.00	1.87	.80	27.10	9.60	7.05	.....	.75	.....	.12	.....	2.03	1.60	1.03	.80	1.25	.....
9.17	9.86	4.32	1.95	16.55	24.45	1.26	1.58	.18	.24	1.80	.12	.54	3.53	1.80	2.31	8.99	1.82
15.23	7.76	5.85	4.21	20.50	30.13	2.66	2.93	.38	.58	2.44	5.08	2.21	2.64	3.68	1.77	5.10	3.01
4.58	3.88	.94	.97	24.37	15.54	22.53	13.59	5.13	1.94	.53	2.91	1.30	.....	1.62	.97	3.82	25.24
5.84	.....	8.25	9.09	45.42	36.36	7.38	.....	1.12	.....	1.70	.....	.83	.....	.70	.....	2.24	.....
8.35	20.00	4.53	.....	14.51	20.00	.99	.....	1.41	.....	1.06	.....	1.77	.....	4.95	.....	5.31	.....
15.51	12.24	2.26	.96	25.62	31.06	2.27	2.45	.87	5.85	.60	.85	3.90	1.81	6.03	2.55	3.50	2.98
11.81	9.42	3.40	2.08	18.07	30.72	4.93	2.47	1.08	5.19	1.09	1.23	4.90	3.38	2.03	2.01	2.52	1.23
16.05	14.07	2.25	1.90	18.35	25.77	8.62	5.71	.30	.51	.42	.20	2.82	2.97	1.32	.98	7.58	4.38
8.13	12.50	2.54	3.61	13.92	36.94	4.23	3.89	.42	.28	6.43	8.06	2.51	3.61	.82	.28	5.96	3.89
8.76	5.64	2.68	2.06	12.67	17.65	2.02	.22	.16	.06	1.03	.03	2.58	1.87	1.05	.65	2.00	1.74
11.48	14.53	2.23	3.35	18.66	16.76	.91	.....	.33	.....	.58	1.12	3.22	2.23	.74	2.79	3.72	2.23
8.58	11.18	1.95	2.07	16.26	16.98	5.66	1.65	.33	.21	15.31	.83	2.18	2.28	1.33	.83	6.92	9.94
5.57	17.24	1.28	.....	23.66	24.14	1.57	.....	5.12	3.45	.56	20.68	1.52	.....	2.09	3.45	1.48	6.90
7.57	5.60	2.02	2.01	14.63	10.95	5.04	3.00	1.86	3.68	1.44	.75	3.04	3.93	1.88	1.59	4.32	9.36

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT. OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CLASS, BY SEX, TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN EACH RACE.—Concluded.

Germany.		Ireland.		Italy.		Portugal.		Russia.		Scotland and Wales.		Sweden.		Other Countries.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4.30	5.68	4.94	4.66	.78	1.98	1.46	.72	6.62	19.43	5.84	4.62	2.63	1.80	2.98	2.74
3.47	.....	3.56	.13	5.38	5.35	25.56	.58	.45	.44	3.96	.23	7.32	.23	2.19	.....
3.67	10.67	1.81	9.43	7.16	6.46	6.30	11.90	12.07	12.47	.76	7.24	2.45	5.34	4.62	9.09
1.18	.23	1.45	.05	2.11	.06	.76	.15	.54	.....	1.88	.12	2.53	.06	1.92	.....
.13	.....	.09	.02	.05	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....
4.50	.....	7.18	.....	3.28	.....	3.76	.....	3.44	.....	8.23	.....	13.74	.....	2.67	.....
2.34	6.53	2.10	4.59	.34	.53	.25	1.01	.94	6.35	3.03	7.19	1.44	4.12	.93	1.97
8.07	13.28	4.33	28.80	5.47	4.48	3.28	37.73	1.98	4.28	3.27	19.39	3.75	64.23	7.16	13.99
3.87	.23	.93	.07	1.63	.68	2.16	.....	2.24	.88	1.81	.12	1.20	.06	2.60	.05
1.51	.08	2.83	.07	2.21	.....	.79	.....	.18	.....	1.59	.12	.88	.06	.61	.....
.60	1.23	.30	1.14	.07	.63	.03	.29	.45	.22	.07	1.69	.27	1.10	.76	.72
8.80	7.83	4.00	4.16	1.55	3.42	.73	2.03	6.53	26.92	3.23	3.74	5.86	2.50	4.64	3.51
2.92	.08	9.83	.09	27.34	.67	20.22	.29	2.95	.66	3.93	.....	5.35	.06	7.19	1.25
5.01	.08	3.57	.02	1.75	.....	.86	.....	1.83	.....	.49	.....	.45	.....	.82	.....
1.61	.....	.67	.01	.15	.....	.64	.....	.67	.....	.61	.....	1.86	.....	1.14	.....
7.90	.69	11.61	1.66	3.09	1.11	3.85	7.98	3.76	1.75	13.27	.99	22.34	1.39	7.40	1.35
8.43	2.46	5.79	2.69	4.75	1.83	3.37	11.61	4.78	4.16	11.77	3.04	5.32	1.80	3.77	.91
15.94	36.79	16.89	36.99	23.85	69.29	2.74	18.58	5.32	10.94	19.47	43.63	9.93	14.29	32.52	53.08
3.52	1.00	2.50	.76	2.28	.67	.73	.15	15.83	6.35	3.37	.76	1.20	.06	4.99	.67
3.40	5.07	2.09	3.23	1.00	.34	.25	.29	2.33	.22	3.17	3.50	1.41	1.22	1.54	2.69
.68	.46	.74	.17	.11	.....	.13	.....	.31	.44	.95	.23	.24	.29	.68	.19
1.51	.77	1.63	.47	1.71	.39	.32	.15	21.06	.88	1.64	.64	1.09	.23	3.24	2.30
3.80	.....	9.11	.04	1.81	.....	19.26	.15	2.95	1.31	4.39	.....	6.58	.06	2.66	.10
2.84	1.84	2.05	.75	2.13	2.07	2.55	6.39	2.77	1.93	3.20	2.75	2.16	1.10	2.83	5.39
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE XC, SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF FEMALES, BY NATIVITY, IN 1890.

FEMALES.	15 to 19.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.		35 to 44.		45 to 54.		55 to 64.		65 AND OVER.		AGE UNKNOWN.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
Native white, native parents...	5,788	100.00	5,666	100.00	4,959	100.00	5,425	100.00	8,829	100.00	8,122	100.00	5,874	100.00	6,410	100.00	146	100.00
Single.....	5,451	94.18	3,474	61.31	1,681	33.90	1,253	23.10	1,680	17.09	1,183	14.57	675	11.43	733	11.43	44	30.14
Married.....	330	5.70	2,152	37.99	3,121	62.94	3,905	71.98	7,260	73.87	5,626	69.27	3,483	59.46	2,057	32.09	62	42.46
Widowed.....	4	.07	20	.36	98	1.97	185	3.41	710	7.22	11.84	14.57	1,645	28.00	3,576	55.79	26	17.81
Divorced.....	1	.02	18	.32	53	1.07	80	1.47	173	1.76	124	1.53	68	1.00	37	.58	.....	.....
Unknown.....	2	.03	1	.02	6	.12	2	.04	6	.06	5	.06	3	.05	7	.11	14	9.59
Native white, foreign parents...	7,035	100.00	5,966	100.00	4,880	100.00	3,237	100.00	3,169	100.00	995	100.00	312	100.00	159	100.00	24	100.00
Single.....	6,856	97.46	4,584	76.84	2,251	51.39	1,060	32.75	665	20.98	142	14.27	50	16.03	18	11.32	14	58.34
Married.....	176	2.50	1,354	22.69	2,033	46.42	2,047	63.24	2,177	68.70	661	66.43	153	49.04	36	22.64	7	29.16
Widowed.....	2	.03	22	.37	75	1.71	113	3.48	301	9.50	185	18.59	108	34.61	104	65.41	3	12.50
Divorced.....	.....	.....	5	.08	20	.46	17	.53	26	.82	7	.71	1	.32	1	.63	.....	.....
Unknown.....	1	.01	1	.02	1	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white.....	4,789	100.00	7,118	100.00	6,812	100.00	5,148	100.00	8,845	100.00	8,162	100.00	4,744	100.00	2,774	100.00	103	100.00
Single.....	4,527	94.53	4,745	66.66	2,665	39.12	1,165	22.63	1,411	14.33	819	10.03	393	8.28	192	6.92	51	49.52
Married.....	262	5.47	2,327	32.69	4,019	59.00	3,773	73.29	7,468	75.86	5,630	68.98	2,450	51.64	820	29.56	38	36.89
Widowed.....	.....	.....	35	.49	119	1.75	185	3.59	946	9.61	1,689	20.69	1,887	39.79	1,755	63.27	12	11.65
Divorced.....	.....	.....	9	.13	8	.12	20	.39	18	.18	22	.27	13	.27	5	.18	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	2	.03	1	.01	5	.10	2	.02	2	.03	1	.02	2	.07	2	1.94
Colored.....	372	100.00	380	100.00	396	100.00	349	100.00	675	100.00	424	100.00	230	100.00	211	100.00	17	100.00
Single.....	346	93.01	229	60.27	142	35.86	90	25.79	119	17.63	57	13.44	30	13.04	22	10.43	5	29.41
Married.....	26	6.99	149	39.21	230	58.08	222	63.61	418	61.93	221	52.12	97	42.17	39	18.48	7	41.18
Widowed.....	.....	.....	1	.26	19	4.80	31	8.88	119	17.63	145	34.20	101	43.91	146	69.19	5	29.41
Divorced.....	.....	.....	1	.26	5	1.26	6	1.62	17	2.52	1	.24	1	.44	2	.95	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.29	.....	.....	1	.44	2	.95	.....	.....

TABLE XCI, SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF MALES, BY NATIVITY, IN 1900.

MALES.	15 to 19.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.		35 to 44.		45 to 54.		55 to 64.		65 AND OVER.		AGE UNKNOWN.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
Native white, native parents.	6,128	100.00	6,025	100.00	5,685	100.00	5,160	100.00	9,270	100.00	8,313	100.00	5,933	100.00	5,328	100.00	394	100.00
Single.....	6,085	99.30	4,844	80.40	2,673	47.00	1,472	28.53	1,642	17.71	1,026	12.34	510	8.59	350	6.57	46	11.68
Married.....	43	.70	1,144	18.99	2,912	51.22	3,515	68.12	7,137	76.99	6,613	79.55	4,624	77.94	3,400	63.81	41	10.40
Widowed.....			13	.22	68	1.19	115	2.23	357	3.85	547	6.58	724	12.20	1,527	28.66	7	1.78
Divorced.....			15	.25	25	.43	55	1.06	126	1.36	121	1.46	68	1.15	46	.86		
Unknown.....			9	.14	7	.12	3	.06	8	.09	6	.07	7	.12	5	.10	300	76.14
Native white, foreign parents.	7,898	100.00	6,901	100.00	5,781	100.00	4,332	100.00	6,093	100.00	2,549	100.00	766	100.00	234	100.00	23	100.00
Single.....	7,863	99.56	6,063	87.86	3,604	62.34	1,811	41.81	1,560	25.60	379	14.87	89	11.62	12	5.13	14	60.87
Married.....	33	.42	817	11.84	2,110	36.50	2,420	55.86	4,205	69.01	1,929	75.68	570	74.21	143	61.11	8	34.78
Widowed.....	1	.01	13	.19	47	.81	79	1.83	288	4.73	213	8.35	104	13.58	79	33.76	1	4.35
Divorced.....					6	.08	14	.24	17	.39	34	.56	28	3.39				
Unknown.....	1	.01	2	.03	6	.11	5	.11	6	.10								
Foreign, white.	5,139	100.00	6,997	100.00	8,240	100.00	8,165	100.00	13,190	100.00	9,327	100.00	5,660	100.00	3,215	100.00	158	100.00
Single.....	5,092	99.08	5,499	78.60	3,831	46.49	1,981	24.26	1,834	13.91	705	7.56	261	4.61	143	4.45	70	44.30
Married.....	42	.82	1,472	21.04	4,312	52.33	6,018	73.70	10,859	82.33	7,896	84.66	4,468	78.94	1,964	61.09	55	34.81
Widowed.....			8	.11	69	.84	139	1.70	446	3.38	679	7.28	913	16.14	1,099	34.18	9	5.70
Divorced.....			4	.05	10	.12	7	.09	32	.24	37	.40	15	.26	6	.19	1	.64
Unknown.....	5	.10	14	.20	18	.22	20	.25	19	.14	10	.10	3	.05	3	.09	23	14.55
Colored.....	340	100.00	496	100.00	555	100.00	470	100.00	788	100.00	539	100.00	255	100.00	116	100.00	29	100.00
Single.....	337	99.11	386	77.82	308	55.50	185	39.36	206	26.14	98	18.18	23	9.02	13	11.21	7	24.14
Married.....	3	.89	105	21.17	236	42.52	273	58.09	539	68.40	393	72.91	182	71.37	62	53.45	15	51.73
Widowed.....			3	.61	7	1.26	8	1.70	39	4.95	43	7.98	48	18.83	39	33.62	1	3.45
Divorced.....					4	.72	4	.85	4	.51	4	.74	1	.39				
Unknown.....			2	.40							1	.19	1	.39	2	1.72	6	20.68

TABLE XCII, SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF FEMALES, BY NATIVITY, IN 1900.

FEMALES.	15 to 19.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.		35 to 44.		45 to 54.		55 to 64.		65 AND OVER.		AGE UNKNOWN.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Native white, native parents.	6,027	100.00	6,087	100.00	5,821	100.00	5,073	100.00	9,324	100.00	8,290	100.00	6,448	100.00	6,506	100.00	172	100.00
Single.....	5,651	93.76	3,917	64.35	2,205	37.88	1,290	25.43	1,766	18.94	1,250	15.08	875	13.57	714	10.97	42	24.42
Married.....	368	6.11	2,101	34.52	3,445	59.18	3,512	69.23	6,724	72.12	5,654	68.20	3,668	56.89	1,979	30.42	34	19.77
Widowed.....	2	.03	34	.56	98	1.69	178	3.51	647	6.94	1,259	14.95	1,825	28.30	3,759	57.78	6	3.49
Divorced.....	5	.08	33	.54	67	1.15	91	1.79	184	1.97	143	1.73	73	1.13	45	.69	2	1.16
Unknown.....	1	.02	2	.03	6	0.10	2	.04	3	.03	4	.04	7	.11	9	.14	88	51.16
Native white, foreign parents.	7,867	100.00	7,508	100.00	6,634	100.00	4,880	100.00	6,735	100.00	2,809	100.00	797	100.00	292	100.00	22	100.00
Single.....	7,599	96.59	5,661	75.40	3,480	52.46	1,826	37.42	1,780	26.43	476	16.94	112	1.405	36	12.33	17	77.27
Married.....	267	3.40	1,802	24.00	3,030	45.67	2,852	58.44	4,289	63.68	1,796	63.94	432	54.20	81	27.74	3	13.63
Widowed.....	.....	.....	27	.36	91	1.37	170	3.48	606	9.00	507	18.05	245	30.74	174	59.59	1	4.54
Divorced.....	1	.01	18	.24	32	.48	31	.64	60	.89	29	1.03	8	1.01	1	.34	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.02	1	.02	.....	.....	1	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.54
Foreign, white.	5,465	100.00	8,212	100.00	8,484	100.00	7,536	100.00	12,945	100.00	9,512	100.00	6,463	100.00	3,897	100.00	83	100.00
Single.....	5,070	92.77	5,149	62.70	2,901	34.19	1,427	18.94	1,723	13.31	937	9.85	548	8.48	325	8.34	34	40.97
Married.....	391	7.15	3,019	36.76	5,409	63.76	5,840	77.49	10,164	78.52	6,588	69.26	3,460	53.53	1,151	29.53	36	43.37
Widowed.....	1	.02	35	.43	137	1.62	237	3.14	1,002	7.74	1,935	20.34	2,428	37.57	2,412	61.91	9	10.84
Divorced.....	1	.02	6	.07	30	.35	27	.36	53	.41	48	.51	22	.34	6	.15	.....	.....
Unknown.....	2	.04	3	.04	7	.08	5	.07	3	.02	4	.04	5	.08	3	.07	4	4.82
Colored.....	428	100.00	592	100.00	512	100.00	391	100.00	755	100.00	508	100.00	275	100.00	210	100.00	33	100.00
Single.....	387	90.42	355	59.77	190	37.11	94	24.04	145	19.21	59	11.61	33	12.00	24	11.43	14	42.42
Married.....	36	8.41	217	36.66	295	57.62	247	63.17	466	61.72	274	53.94	117	42.54	46	21.90	5	15.15
Widowed.....	4	.94	14	2.36	18	3.52	43	11.00	134	17.75	164	32.28	123	44.73	140	66.67	12	36.37
Divorced.....	8	1.88	6	1.01	8	1.56	7	1.79	10	1.32	10	1.97	2	.73
Unknown.....	1	.23	1	.19	1	.20	2	6.06



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BY
CAROL ARONOVICI.

Report from the Annual Report of the Commission of Industrial
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